WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE
THE COMMON CAUSE
OF HUMANITY.

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"She keeps her faith: and nothing of her name
Or of her handiwork but doth proclaim
Her purpose. Her own soul hath made her free,
Not circumstance; she knows no victory
Save of the mind: in her is nothing done—
No wrong, no shame, no glory of anyone—
But is the cause of all.

—LAWRENCE BINYON.

ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES
(NUMBER OF SOCIETIES IN THE UNION 478).

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is a great association of men and women banded together for the single purpose of obtaining Votes for Women. It was founded in 1867, and now numbers over 52,000 annually-subscribing members, organized into 478 Societies, under the presidentship of Mrs. Henry Fawcett. The colours of the Union are SCARLET, WHITE, and GREEN. Among its members are people of all parties, and people of none. The cause that unites them is the cause of Women's Suffrage, and they work for victory by peaceful methods only. They utterly repudiate methods of violence and rely on political pressure and the education of public opinion. WILL YOU JOIN? (Membership form on p. 928.)

Derry & Toms

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SALE of CURTAINS & WINDOW NETS HOUSEHOLD LINEN AND FURNISHING FABRICS

THIS WEEK AND NEXT.

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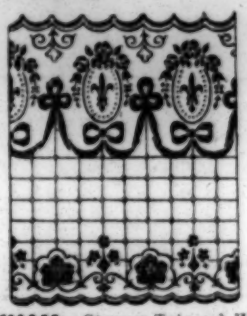

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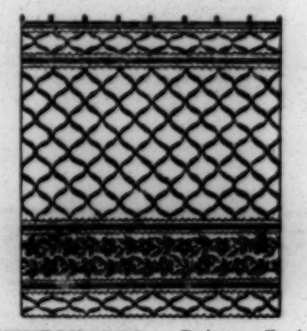

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24 in. 27 in. 30 in. 36 in.
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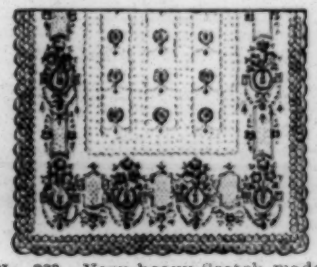
Sale 8¾d. 9¾d. 10¾d. 1/0¾"



No. 208. Very heavy Scotch made **Lace Curtain** (Pretty Lace Stripe, wreath centre). Wide width, 60 in. x 3 yds. Usually 5/11½d. per pair. Sale **4/11½.** 60 in. x 3½ yds. Usually 6/11½. Sale **5/11½.** In White only.

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Single Bed—
Usually 5/11½ 7/11 8/11 10/11
Sale **4/11½ 5/11½ 6/11½ 8/11** pair
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Usually 8/11 10/11 13/11 15/11
Sale **6/11½ 8/11½ 10/11 12/11** pair
Send a deposit (returnable) and have a sheet on approval.

A few odd pairs Hemstitched **Cotton Sheets,** that do not come up to the usual measurement.

Should Measure	Only Measure	Usually Pair	Sale Each
2 x 3yds.	68 x 104ins.	10/11	**3/11½**
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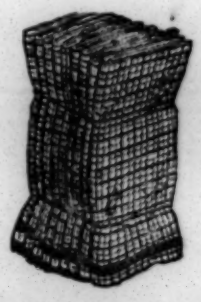

200 doz. Twill Fancy Check Cotton **Dusters.**

Size.	½-doz.	1doz.
22 x 18in.	**1/0½**	**1/11½**
24 x 21in.	**1/4½**	**2/6½**
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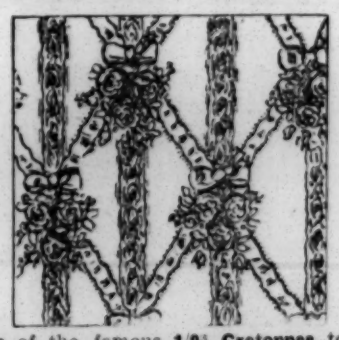

One of the famous **1/0½ Cretonnes** to be sold this week at **6¾**d. yard.
CHEPSTOW. 200 yds. Rose and Lattice design pretty Moiré Stripe **Cretonne,** Sale **6¾**d. yard.
Write for a bunch of **6¾**d. **Cretonnes,** or better still write for Catalogue and see 50 others.

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Patterns sent to intending Purchasers (returnable). Please state which price required.

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Notes and Comments.

After Leith Burghs.

The result of the Leith Burghs By-election cannot but bring great satisfaction to those who support "the Suffrage party," even though they did not get their candidate in. Mr. Bell made a splendid fight, polled heavily, and though he did not win the seat this time, the result of the contest will be to strengthen Labour in the House of Commons. We deal with this point in our leading article.

Nationalist Annoyance.

It is reported in the *Glasgow Herald* that the Nationalists are very angry indeed about Leith Burghs. One of them demands—"Why don't the Liberals come to terms with Labour and save all this bother?" "The answer," goes on the *Herald*, "was that the Labour men have excellent reasons for not entering into any concordat." As Mr. Henderson justly says, the annoyance expressed at the loss of Liberal seats is based on a refusal to admit that there are now three parties in the country—Liberal, Conservative, and Labour. This fact must be realised sooner or later, and by Suffragists certainly it is a case of sooner. As for the Nationalists, they may perhaps remember that if they had in grasping at their own freedom been a little less relentless towards the freedom of others, they might have laid up for themselves less trouble now.

Women and Life.

In a letter to the *Times*, Mr. John Galsworthy attacks the system of Parliamentary Government by which most of the things that are really important are left undone for the doing of things that are not important. Mr. Galsworthy's instances of things which should be done are all concerned with life itself—human and animal life. No wonder he is a Suffragist. These are just the things that women have seen to as soon as they have been enfranchised in other lands. We have to regret, however, that their ignorance or heedlessness has made them guilty on the last of Mr. Galsworthy's counts—the destruction of birds for the sake of their feathers. We earnestly hope that this scandal will soon now be ended.

Militancy and Anti-Suffragism.

The *Times* publishes a "solemn declaration" against the Home Rule Bill, signed by several eminent names, including those of Professor Dicey, Lord Halifax, and Rudyard Kipling. These gentlemen declare that if the Bill is passed they "will hold themselves justified in taking *any action that may be effective*, to prevent it being put into action. After this, we hope they will abandon the pretence that any principle is involved in their dislike of militancy. It is clear that it is only because it is not "effective" that they condemn it. That it is not, we heartily agree. But we point out that even militant Suffragists have not gone to so immoral a length as to assert that "*any* action" is justified by success.

A Policy of Destruction.

We desire, however, to record once more our protest against the policy of destruction adopted by some militant Suffragists. We believe that no movement has done more to prove that human beings are moved by an appeal to what is noble in them rather than to what is base. We have probably all met men and women who have been made to consider the Suffrage question seriously owing to the devotion and self-sacrifice of militants. We have never met one, and we do not believe that one exists, who was converted by being exasperated or alarmed. Militancy, however, increasingly bases its arguments on its worst and not its best elements, and seeks to justify itself by the fact that men have "done worse." If they had realised what the Women's Movement really means—how great a thing it is, how pregnant with the promise of future good, how bound up with the spiritual progress of the race—they would not have fallen upon methods so pitifully revengeful or excuses which assume so mean a standard.

The Church League and Militancy.

We have received a communication from the Church League for Women's Suffrage which is too long to publish at length, and of which we are forbidden by the senders to publish a part. We regret this, but we have published in our Correspondence Columns a letter from the Chairman of the recent Church League Council meeting, which we received earlier in the week, and which deals with some of the points raised by the Worcester delegates. So far, however, as outsiders can understand the position, it appears to be that certain members wished definitely to dissociate the Church League from militancy, while others held that the League must remain absolutely neutral as before. The latter carrying their point, the former have left the League.

Canada and Political Corruption.

A report was recently published in the press of an interview between a Suffragist deputation and the Premier of Manitoba, in which the latter rose above the usual level of comic achievement, by asserting not only that women could not and should not vote because his wife did not want to, but further that the incorruptibility of male politicians was such that "no incorrect or improper suggestion" was ever so much as hinted to them. At this we regret to say the deputation laughed uncontrollably and excited the Premier to further flights, in which he declared that only a wicked and evil mind could suspect the existence of corruption in Canadian politics. On February 26th, the *Times* reports a "sensational incident," in which a member of the Ontario Legislature figured as having offered to act as agent for the liquor interests in the Legislature for the sum of £2,000. It is added that feeling is rising against "the somewhat loose standards that manifestly prevail in election contests and some public departments," and Premiers of the various provinces are trying to improve matters. The Premier of Manitoba does not seem to us to have chosen just the right way to set about it.

The Need for Women's Suffrage.

He might perhaps have realised why women are asking for the vote—and being refused it—if he would look at the facts. Speaking of the education problem, Mr. Sissons states, in the Toronto University Magazine, that "there are probably 10,000 children without the opportunity of attending any school, and 20,000 more on any given day, dull-eyed slaves in field, factory, or shack. . . . *Manitoba shares with Quebec the doubtful honour of refusing to recognise the duty of the State to demand an elementary education for every child.*" To do this, was one of the first pieces of work that women-voters in Australia and New Zealand set before them and successfuly achieved. Yet the Anti-suffragist's Campaign Hand-book, in thick black type, affirms that the laws in Canada are as advanced as those of New Zealand and Australia! It is true it gives no facts; but it uses thick black print—which is supposed to do instead.

"The Facts of Life."

Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall is giving a course of three lectures at Crosby Hall on the 15th, 17th, and 20th of this month. They are entitled "Biology in Relation to Education," and will set forth the results of the research work on which Miss Abrahall has now been engaged for some years. We confess ourselves enthusiasts for the lecturer's method of dealing with a subject generally regarded with something like despair as hopelessly difficult—the teaching to young people of the "facts of life," the functions of their own bodies, and the sacredness of sex. We strongly urge all who have felt this difficuity to go and hear Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall.

Anti-Suffragism and Ignorance.

We are interested to learn that Miss Milner's assertion of woman's "supremacy in the home" was due, like many Anti-suffragist arguments, to sheer ignorance. Miss Milner admits that she had not heard before that the man is "sole parent of the children." As she refers to The Common Cause, we suppose her omission of the words "in law" to be accidental; but as some who read her letter in the *Anti-Suffrage Review* may not have read The Common Cause, we will not be so careless. Miss Milner continues :—

> "I do not wish even to appear to descend to a *tu quoque*, but I will undertake to prove that more homes have been broken up, more home duties neglected, by this rushing into public life than the law has been responsible for under the old-fashioned arrangement of woman rule in the house."

Now, *how* will you prove that, Miss Milner? And how will you escape the appearance of descending to a "*tu quoque*," when you have already descended to the reality? That will be hard, you know, even for an Anti-suffragist.

"Common Cause" Selling in London.

We call attention to suggestions given under "Notes from Headquarters" for increasing the street sale of The Common Cause in London.

In Parliament.

The interest of Parliament this week has been chiefly on subjects not, at the moment, under discussion. Home Rule really absorbs the attention of both Houses.

Friday, February 27th.

Parliamentary Elections (Polling Day) Bill.

Sir Harry Verney (N. Bucks, L.) introduced this Bill, whose object appears to be that at a General Election polling shall take place on one day (Saturday) throughout the United Kingdom. The title of the Bill, however, says: "Day or days," and some Members spoke as if two days were intended while Sir Frederick Banbury asserted that the effect of the Bill would be to make the time taken up by a General Election longer than ever. The supporters of the measure, however, evidently intended the time to be one day for all elections except University elections.

The Second Reading was carried by 217 to 152, and the Bill sent to a Standing Committee.

Monday, March 2nd.

Questions.

Mr. Bonar Law (Bootle, U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether there was evidence to show that a large number of approved societies would, on valuation, be unable to pay the minimum benefits under the Insurance Act.

Mr. Lloyd George: "I have stated, with respect to the men's societies, that they are well within actuarial expectation. . . . The experience in respect of women, however, indicates some excessive sickness benefit expenditure, and this excess arises particularly from the claims in respect of married women."

All-Seeing Mr. Asquith.

Asked whether he proposed to "do anything" about the matter of three-cornered contests in which the Government was almost invariably defeated, the Prime Minister replied: "This matter has not escaped the notice of the Government."

Where Parliament Fails.

Mr. Hohler: "Polling took place on one of the most wintry and inclement days I have ever known."

Sir F. Banbury (hurriedly): "This Bill will not alter that."

The Dreadful Lives of Chairmen.

Mr. Muldoon: "What does the hon. and gallant gentleman think of the Chairman of the Cunard Company after *that?*"

Captain Norton (gloomily): "I should be sorry to give my opinion of the Chairman of that or any other company."

Some Tributes to Our Policy.

Lady Betty Balfour at the Annual Dinner of the International Women's Franchise Club.

Lady Betty Balfour, at the annual dinner of the International Women's Franchise Club, on February 26th, said that the co-operation between the Women's Suffrage movement and the Labour movement would have results of great importance to the future of both movements—results which she heartily welcomed. The help which is being given to our cause by the men of the Labour Party would prevent any danger of the Women's Suffrage movement developing into a sex-war; whilst co-operation with the women of all classes in the Suffrage movement would do much to soften the bitterness of class-hostility in the Labour movement.

Mr. A. F. Whyte, at the London Society's at Home.

Mr. A. F. Whyte, M.P. (Liberal, Perth), at the London Society's At Home, Westminster Palace Hotel, February 27th, was questioned as to his opinion of the National Union's election policy. The questioner expected his reply to take the form of criticism, or even condemnation. But Mr. Whyte said that it was unquestionably the right policy in the long run. He did not doubt that in Leith Burghs and other by-elections, the work of the N.U.W.S.S. had played a considerable part in strengthening the position of the Labour Party and securing the defeat of the Liberal candidate. The only question was, had the National Union a strong enough organisation yet to make an effect in a General Election, when work on a much larger scale would be needed.

Great Speech by Lord Robert Cecil at the Bechstein Hall.

Lord Robert Cecil, at a meeting of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, also spoke of the "unassailable" rightness of the National Union policy from a Suffrage point of view, in the course of a powerful speech, in which he made out a strong case for the adoption of a moderate measure of Women's Suffrage as part of the Unionist programme.

It was, he said, the great function of the C. and U.W.F.A. to reassure those who are fearful and timid, and show that Suffragists have on their side many who are as much opposed to violent change as anyone in this country. But there was no more certain way of bringing about violent change than by constant opposition to any change whatever. He would bitterly regret it if the Conservative Party acquired the reputation of being always opposed to any change. It was the function of the C. and U.W.F.A. to keep before the members of their party the arguments in favour of this change from a Conservative point of view.

It was very important, for party reasons, that the advocates of Women's Suffrage should not be confined to the other parties. The Labour Party was solid for Women's Suffrage. A majority in the Liberal Party were in favour of it. He was credibly informed that no Liberal candidate was now acceptable who was not a Suffragist.

There was another reason why the Conservative Party should hasten to put Women's Suffrage into its programme. It was a rather delicate and difficult matter to talk about—he referred to the present election policy of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, the policy of supporting Labour candidates. This policy was unassailable from the Suffrage point of view. A member of a party which is pledged to Women's Suffrage is certain to be a better friend to the cause than a member of a party which is not so pledged. But he wanted to point out one effect which this policy was bound to have. It was an almost universal law that when two political bodies agreed to co-operate for any purpose they tended to assimilate one another's opinions. The present policy of the N.U.W.S.S. must have a tendency to draw that great organisation more and more into closer relationship with the Labour Party. The C. and U.W.F.A. must form a rallying point for Conservatives, and show that Women's Suffrage was just as much entitled to a place in the Conservative programme as in that of any other party.

Whatever the effects of Women's Suffrage might be, women's influence in politics was not in the least likely to be a revolutionary force. No one who had looked at history would doubt that women were, on the whole, against any violent and revolutionary policy.

There was, undoubtedly, a tendency at the present time to lower the standard of public life, instanced by such things as the increasing practice of the sale of honours, the transactions connected with the Marconi Contract, the speech of a member of the Government during a recent by-election which was taken to mean that the return of the Government candidate would ensure the spending of national money on certain local public works. This promise of public works to a locality was one of the peculiar dangers of democracy—a very insidious and disastrous danger to the State.

One had only to look at the British Colonies to see which of them had the best reputation in these matters. The United States provided a better example still, when you had enfranchised and unenfranchised States side by side, and could compare the conditions prevailing in such.

In conclusion, Lord Robert appealed once more to the Conservative party not to leave to their opponents the carrying out of a reform which was bound to be carried out in the near future, a reform which, he believed, would make for true stability, would be a safeguard to religion, and would promote purity in public life.

Labour and Women's Suffrage in South Africa.

The warm support of Women's Suffrage shown by two of the South African Labour Leaders in the course of their speeches at the London Opera House meeting on Friday night naturally made me eager to hear their opinions of our movement, and Mr. Waterston, Mr. Mason, and Mr. McKerrall kindly gave me an interview. Mr. Waterston's Suffragist sympathies may be regarded as his birthright, for he was born in Australia, a land of enfranchised women, and went to South Africa during the war as a volunteer in the British Army. He believes in the immense importance to any community of having public-spirited women conscious of their citizenship, and speaks with much appreciation of the part taken by women in the South African Labour movement.

Mrs. Wynberg, associated mainly with the political, and Mary Fitzgerald with the industrial side of the movement, have given especially valuable help to Labour. Mary Fitzgerald, who is popularly known as the "South African Joan of Arc," was at one time the editor of a prominent Socialist paper, and has been imprisoned more than once for her share in strikes and Socialist agitations. In the Trade Unions, too, men and women stand side by side. Women are admitted to the Unions on the same terms as men, and are even elected as officials, and the men insist on the women receiving equal pay for equal work.

In South Africa, Mr. Mason informed me, women are not found engaged on incomplete processes of work, as sometimes happens in this country, while the heavier processes are undertaken by men, for the reason tha in all branches of industry the heavier, unskilled work is undertaken by underpaid Kaffirs. "In South Africa," said Mr. Mason, smiling a little grimly, "a workman often will not even carry his tools to work. A Kaffir has to do it for him." All three leaders admitted the foolishness of this custom. In South Africa, indeed, there is a danger that the Kaffirs will play the part played by the underpaid women in this country. Beginning with the unskilled work, they are gradually invading more skilled departments of industry, working all the time for very low wages. The Labour Party perceived this danger long ago, and preached the necessity of demanding a minimum wage for all workers, no matter what their race might be; but they have, unfortunately, had to contend against a considerable amount of racial prejudice which is slow in dying out.

The South African Labour Party, like the Labour Party in this country, stands for Adult Suffrage, and recently introduced an unsuccessful Adult Suffrage measure into the South African Parliament. This was admitted to be contrary to their own interests, as the majority of women enfranchised would have been the *Hollander hausfrauen*, who are usually very reactionary. The Unionist Party opposed the Bill on the ground that it would give too much power to the Hollander element, and that the English might be overwhelmed in consequence; and General Botha's party, though nominally in favour of Women's Suffrage, declared that the time was not yet ripe for so sweeping a change. In short, hostility to Women's Suffrage in South Africa finds arguments very similar to those popular among our opponents in this country.

Very curious anomalies are found in the present administrative system. Women are allowed to sit on the School Boards, for instance, but are not allowed to vote for those who do. They may exercise the municipal vote, too, as in this country, and take an active part in the affairs of a municipality, but are ruled out of Colonial politics.

The South African Labour Party has watched with profound interest the history of the Suffrage agitation in this country. Up to a certain point they have sympathised with militancy, but the leaders are of opinion that the time has come when this country appears to be ripe for Women's Suffrage, and that the militants are making it difficult for Mr. Asquith and his colleagues to climb down from a ridiculous position of opposition.

"Personally," said Mr. Waterston, "I base my support of Women's Suffrage on my own experience. Equality between man and wife is the arrangement that works best in the home, and I take it that it ought to work best in the State as well."

"We want you," said the three leaders, "to tell the English Suffragists that we wish them luck." WILMA MEIKLE.

WOMEN AS COUNCILLORS.

The County and Borough Councils (Qualification) Bill, of which the text was issued on March 2nd, provides a residential qualification for eligibility to borough and county councils, as an alternative to the ordinary electoral or voting qualification. By this means many persons, especially married women who have no electoral or voting qualifications, will be eligible to sit on such councils, and get the full benefit of the Act of 1907, which removed the disqualification of sex and marriage.

Since the passing of the Local Government Act, 1894, which established a residential qualification for membership of boards of guardians, district and parish councils, the number of women sitting on these bodies has been greatly increased.

LIBERAL SUFFRAGISTS.

The inaugural meeting of the Liberal Women's Suffrage Union was held on Wednesday, March 4th, at the Portman Rooms. Mrs. McLaren was in the chair, and, addressing a large and enthusiastic gathering, announced that the eight-months'-old union already numbered over 5,000 members. Members of the union are pledged to work only for Suffragist candidates.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

FARMERS OF WESTERN CANADA DECLARE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

A correspondent sends us a copy of the Canadian *Grain Growers' Guide*, containing the results of a referendum which it has been taking on suffrage and other matters. He writes that the farmers of Western Canada are strongly Suffragist, and are building up a powerful organisation, of which the *Grain Growers' Guide* is the official organ. The referendum, he points out, shows the strength of the Suffrage demand, and also how thoroughly the women have considered the various problems submitted to them, the questions—some of them very complicated—being answered by 4,195 men and 2,603 women. Space will only permit us to give the result of the question, "Are you in favour of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?" This was answered in the various provinces as follows:—

MANITOBA.		SASKATCHEWAN.		ALBERTA.		OTHER PROVINCES.		TOTAL.			
Women.		Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		Men.	
Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
16	30	80	85	1225	52	1787	238	574	37	938	87
41	2	62	12	2454	131	3667	422				

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

According to a Reuter's telegram published in the *Daily Chronicle* of February 28th, a Woman Suffrage Bill was defeated in the Legislature of British Columbia on February 27th.

UNITED STATES.

Equal Pay for Equal Work.

The *Woman's Journal* says:—

"Wyoming, Utah, and California have laws granting equal pay for equal work to men and women teachers. It is the law in these States, and the custom in Colorado and other Suffrage States, that women teachers shall receive the same pay as men when they do work of the same grade. New York City also passed such a law after six years of hard work, while in the Suffrage States the same result has followed almost automatically."

Junior Suffrage Leagues.

We learn from the Weekly Bulletin issued by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, that they have passed a resolution to organise junior Suffrage Leagues all over the country. The first junior Suffrage Association was spontaneously organised by the girls of a school in South Carolina. The new resolution will be put into execution immediately.

The Central News reports that the Senate of the United States has decided by 47 votes to 14 to consider a resolution in favour of a Women's Suffrage amendment to the Constitution. Such an amendment, if carried, would give the vote to all women throughout the United States. The *Daily Citizen* states that women already enfranchised in America "have no voice in the elections of President, Senators, and Congressmen." This is incorrect—they have the vote on exactly the same terms as men both for the State and Federal legislatures, and for the electoral college which elects the President. The only exception is Illinois, where women have the municipal and presidential, but not the state vote.

Chicago, Illinois.

The *Standard* publishes a statement that the women voters of Chicago are not using their newly won rights. We have received information, not only from Suffragists in America, but also from the ordinary American press, to the effect that the number of women registering has exceeded all expectation. Miss Jane Addams speaks of it as "a magnificent showing." The *Boston American* calls it "the most extraordinary event in the woman's movement"; and the *Chicago Record Herald* gives a front-page article on the results. The number of women who registered is given as 158,026, but we do not know how large a proportion this represents of those eligible.

AUSTRIA.

We have already reported that a Bill to cancel the Clause by which women are forbidden to form political Associations was sent back to the Deputies for further consideration. We hear from an Austrian correspondent that this important Bill must now pass again through all its readings in the Lower House, and will probably not become law until 1915. There is every prospect that the offensive clause will then be abolished, and Austrian women are already actively preparing to take full advantage of their new position when it is conceded. As a first step towards this, they are now forming a German-Austrian Union of Women Suffrage Societies which is to "give great strength to women for all joint actions."

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NORWAY.

Mrs. Schlytter, writing to the *New Statesman* upon the attitude of Norwegian women towards special regulation of women's labour says: "The working women's unions have on the whole been in favour of prohibition of women's night work, and practically all the women's organisations—including the Women's Rights Associations, where a majority have opposed *special* regulation for women—have expressed themselves in favour of a strong factory legislation, if it can be carried through for both sexes."

Die Frauenfrage reports:

"The results of Universal Woman Suffrage are already becoming noticeable in the elections to the Storthing which are taking place. Out of sixty-two Conservative candidates, twelve are women; out of thirty-seven Liberals, nine are women; out of forty-five Independents, twelve, and out of fifty-nine Socialists nine are women.

"The revision of the Law of Insurance for mothers is being carried out on the lines suggested by the Patriotic Women's Union. Payment will be given for two weeks before and six weeks after the birth of a child. In addition, every mother will receive 40 krone and free medical attendance. The law will come into force at the beginning of January, 1915."

POLAND.

Mme. Melanie Berson writes from Galicia:

"After a prolonged struggle, the Polish Diet has accepted an electoral reform which, though far from democratic, shows a certain amount of advance. The Polish Committee for Women's Suffrage, and other Women's Societies, have worked hard to obtain the right of voting and eligibility for women. We have organised meetings, deputations, &c. Much has been promised us, but little performed.

"We have obtained the right of voting direct. Up to now women paying a certain tax could vote; but not in person, only by proxy. It is a great gain that this objectionable law has been suppressed, and that we can vote on our own account. Also all women paying a certain tax or practising a trade have the right to vote. But we have not obtained eligibility."

SWITZERLAND.

The *Tribuneaux de Prud'hommes* is an important body, in the nature of a Trades Board, upon which employers and employed are equally represented and which meets at Geneva to settle trades disputes and difficulties. At present women are not included in this body, and *Le Mouvement Feministe* points out that if a dispute occurs, for example, between a dressmaker and her customer it must be settled in the Tribunal, not by a dressmaker, but perhaps by a saddler or a shoemaker. The proposal to include *prud'femmes* as well as *prud'hommes* has met with a good deal of hostility, and although a law to remove the women's disability was actually passed in 1910, it has always been a dead letter. The *Mouvement Feministe* devotes two pages of its current issue to urging the reform and replying to objections of a very familiar nature, *e.g.*, that the rights of the women are sufficiently safeguarded by men, that their representation will not affect their wages, that the women concerned are indifferent and that the *Prud'hommes* themselves are so useless a body that the extension of their powers to women is undesirable.

TURKEY.

According to *Die Frauenfrage* the University of Pera will shortly open certain of its courses to women. In addition to scientific subjects, nursing, needlework, housekeeping, teaching, and the rights of women—the latter according to Mahommedan Law—will be taught.

ERRATA.

A WOMAN BANK PRESIDENT.

We are informed by a correspondent that Mrs. Kin Seno is President of a tiny bank called the Seno Commercial Bank, started in 1912; not, as stated in the paragraph in our issue of February 13th, of the Seno Bank.

DELEGATES TO THE ALBERT HALL MEETING.

Bridgend Parliamentary Debating Society should have appeared in the list given last week of men's organisations sending representatives to the Albert Hall, under the South Wales and Monmouthshire Federation.

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"WHAT DO GIRL SCOUTS DO?"

This, surely, is an eminently sensible question, and appeals to one somewhat more than the remark "I can't see the good of Girl Scouts." Both question and remark have been frequently addressed to me, and I am always pleased to answer them. The answer to the first is the answer to the second.

Girl Scouts fit themselves to be useful in any emergency. How? I have trained over one hundred Scouts, and will explain some of our methods. Take the starting of a new troop. I set before the girls the Scout Law, and explain the many sources from which it is derived. We look perfectly steadily at the drudgery entailed, its demands on perseverance, unselfishness, above all, its rule of loyalty to our Lord, our country, our home duties. Then we begin the tests—too well-known for description—from "Scouting for Boys" and "Tests for Boy Scouts," and work straight through them. The question which appeals to the "instinct of rescue" in every human heart continually comes up, and I put before them cases of accidents known to me. They say what *they* would do, and we practise right methods. I warn them to imagine such cases and possible ways of helping continually, so that if a chance occurs they may be ready and "do it without thinking." In two troops they have had the joy of saving four lives—a man from the sea—three ladies on shore—a great encouragement to go on "practising help."

Ambulance work is practised out-doors, and some time ago a set of Girl Scouts found a child lying on the ground. They diagnosed her case correctly, sent for their stretcher, which was near at hand, and took her to a house where she could see a doctor, who praised their work. In the same district they were asked to do all the ambulance work for the Coronation Festivities, and gave valuable help in a dangerous accident. These were Middlesex Scouts.

Camp life is always attractive, and brings out traits of character often unsuspected. This summer I was with a number of Surrey Girl Scouts, and their zeal, Scout-like spirit, cheeriness, powers of cooking (this was done on an open camp fire, and one of the best cooks was only eleven years old), their willingness to aid in giving amusement round the camp fire at night, together with their quiet and reverent behaviour at prayers and in church, delighted me. Hut-building, bridge-making, dressmaking, horseman's test, home-nursing, and other things too numerous to mention are all learned. The country all round headquarters is explored, the history learned, maps made, signalling, and tracking hoofmarks and footmarks (not chalk-marks only), is carefully practised. One Scout had an interesting experience in deduction. She found some marks on a mountain in Switzerland, which she decided were those of a dog and a woman. Following them she came to a "rest," and saw that here the woman had turned and rested her burden against the ledge, and the dog had evidently faced her; further on she came on the woman with the dog.

The Girl Scout uniform has "taken" so much that it has been adopted by Brigade Girls, and to some extent, by "Guides." It consists of a dark blue Scout shirt, dark blue skirt, and hat of same colour turned up on left side by dark blue brush. The Scout Mistress wears a white brush and a Norfolk jacket. The Scouts wear the usual haversack, &c. No Girl Scout may wear uniform till she has joined a month. The Scouts wear the scarves of their Patrol (green and violet, for example, being the colours of the Woodpecker's Patrol), and have birds and animals as their sign. It is wonderful how well a Patrol of Peewits, who were camping with me this summer, could imitate the cry of these birds.

The parents of Girl Scouts have often expressed their gratitude to me for what scouting has done for their daughters. One was grateful because the Scout had learnt so much interest in household affairs; another for just the exact contrary—the daughter who could never be induced to take any interest in outdoor life had become very keen on such a life. Others were grateful because too great exuberance of energy was toned down by gentleness and consideration.

I have often been asked, "Where can Scouting for Girls be learned?" We learn the same tests as the Boy Scouts, use the same book, take the same oath, and any Scout Mistress worthy of the name will know where to make any necessary difference. A girl can become an Assistant Scout Mistress at seventeen.

Very often an appeal has come to one Troop or another, "Will you give an entertainment to our cripples, our Mothers' Meeting, our Band of Hope?" Or will we join with all the Troops of either sex for the Empire Day? It is wonderful how quickly Girl Scouts can get up such an entertainment. I remember once, when such a request had come, and the Scouts able to take part were, for once, too few rather than too many, that, on coming to practise the whole at a last rehearsal, we were pleased to find we could give quite a lengthy concert. This consisted of a play compiled by a Girl Scout, which had already been very successful, songs, dances, ambulance work, &c. We had given the full time required, when some children—it was a child audience—stood up and demanded *more*. "Oh! please, miss, can't you give us more?" The request was complied with.

At the first concert that we gave in a certain suburb the Girl Scouts, not being understood, had the usual hard, and quite false, things said of them. A good lady being tremendously struck by the First-aid display, said she had been very much against Scouting for Girls, but now wished to give a donation to the funds. From that time the Scouts had little to contend against.

It is only fair to say that, even in this suburb, from the very first, when we went out to practise First-aid as a troop, the people, seeing the quiet, smart, and modest way in which the girls marched, with their stretcher and ambulance flag, to the cars, or their destination, and noticing how neat and business-like they looked, had nothing but encouragement for them. One old gentleman, indeed, came up and asked to watch them at work, and if he might question them about it, and said that he thought they ought to be thanked for doing it.

I am sure that much of the prejudice against Scouting in the minds of the uninitiated lies in the fear that girls may become rough, untidy, and "*unwomanly*"—a word used often in a vague way, and possessing nameless terrors. When they find their daughters, or young friends, far gentler and more willing, or simply more *able* to help in many ways, gratitude and pride in their achievements take the place of prejudice.

There is one point I feel I must mention. Many people have made the objections (1) that Religion is not connected with Scouting; (2) that Scouting does not produce in the children (big or otherwise) a number of virtues which they own the children were not possessed of before, but which they conceive should be noticeable in them by the time that they have been Scouts about a year—*or less!* Is not this expecting rather much? To remark (1) I answer that special prayers have been written for Scouts, and that special services have been held for them; that their Scout Law puts *first* their *highest* duty. To remark (2) I answer, Should the children be left to learn what should be taught from the first, at home, till they are eight, twelve, or fifteen? If their parents, or guardians, have not succeeded in such a number of years, may not the Scout Mistress—or Master—be allowed more than a year to do what, in a very limited space of time, they can to influence their Scouts aright?

A Troop of Girl Scouts in Hertfordshire is starting a Scout magazine, in which they intend to record what they consider will be of interest to other Scouts, as well as to themselves. One of these Scouts was formerly a Guide. We have had one very enjoyable afternoon with a company which is under a Guide Captain in Surrey, and we are hoping these Guides may join our Scouts in camp next year. There are a few rules which Scouts do not have to which Guides are bound, but otherwise they all do much the same work.

I do not know that this account gives at all an adequate idea of the zeal and enthusiasm for our healthy, womanly work and amusement, of the ways of helping others, and opportunities of life-saving afforded by Scouting; but I hope it may help to dispel a few unfounded fears.

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"WOMAN'S KINGDOM."

The Special Women's Department of the CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBITION, Olympia, April 11th-30th.

Office: N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Organiser: Miss V. C. C. Collum. *Treasurer:* Miss Longley.

Next month the Second Children's Welfare Exhibition opens on April 11th at Olympia, and is likely to be very popular and memorable. In addition to the very interesting exhibits which the promoters—the *Daily News and Leader*—are staging in the Main Hall, the National Union is organising a special women's department, which, in size and importance, amounts to an exhibition within an exhibition in the gallery. The original concession rented from the promoters—half of the gallery—has been so extended by the courtesy of the *Daily News* that the National Union Women's Exhibition will practically monopolise the entire gallery, with its six separate entrances, and Woman's Kingdom will be represented by nearly one hundred and fifty different stands and specially staged features.

This is as it should be. Last year the Children's Welfare Exhibition, in the one short week of the Christmas holidays in which it was held, attracted not far short of one hundred thousand visitors. This year, in the spring time and the Easter holidays, and remaining open as it will for two and a half weeks, the Welfare Exhibition will probably be visited by double that number of people. Visitors to a Children's Welfare Exhibition are the very people to be keenly interested in the Women's movement, and the National Union has shown its usual perspicacity in seizing the opportunity of demonstrating that two of the three greatest movements of the present day—the movement towards Child Welfare and the movement towards the Emancipation of Women (the third, of course, being the Labour Movement, which draws a large part of its inspiration from both these other movements) are associated. Every sane person to-day knows that the Suffrage movement is not merely a clamour for those rather indefinable things "*women's* rights," but part of a great human movement towards equal human responsibilities. Nevertheless, there are plenty of superficial and ignorant people who need to have this demonstrated to them in some striking and popular manner, and this great dual exhibition, dealing with Children's Welfare and the Women's movement, is the very object lesson to demonstrate the connection in a clear and convincing way. This, indeed, seemed so important to the promoters of WOMAN'S KINGDOM that it quite outweighed the undoubted fact that it is almost impossible to organise a big women's exhibition as thoroughly as most National Union undertakings are organised in the brief space of three months.

It would have been quite impossible if the exhibition had had to include Children's Welfare, instead of being an adjunct to a Children's Welfare Exhibition. This has enabled the promoters to pay more attention to those aspects of the Women's movement which are not solely concerned with child welfare. Though even in these circumstances, it was felt that this aspect of the movement must be emphasized; and so, even at the risk of repeating what is already being demonstrated downstairs, a section of Woman's Kingdom is to be concerned with Infant Welfare and Infant Care. As the theory of the subject will be so exhaustively treated in the main exhibition, the Suffragist's practical interest in child welfare is to be demonstrated in the women's department, and there will be two comfortably equipped rest rooms for babies and small children—the one in charge of a well-known institution for Infant Care, and the other in that of the Froebel Society. Both crêche and child garden will be close to the larger rest room provided for the accommodation of mothers.

Housing.

In any exhibition devoted to women's interests the design equipment of the home takes first place. The entire subject of housing is very much under discussion just now; and bound up with it the questions of housework, domestic service, and furnishing. For the middle classes the key to the whole subject undoubtedly lies in the problem of housework and domestic service. Women, on the whole, are a little slow to face the fact that already stares them out of countenance—that the supply of domestic workers will fail them more and more until the conditions of domestic service are radically altered. To meet the demands of the hired workers, and at the same time to set free the middle-class housewife from the drudgery of continual housework; that is the problem. The only possible solution is to simplify the working of the household, to reduce domestic labour to the minimum, to make the equipment of a home a science, and its furnishing an art. Woman's Kingdom anticipates this solution by offering many a suggestion as to directions in which this can be done. The same problem—only here it affects the housewife herself—confronts the working woman. If she is to meet all the demands which her enfranchisement and her education in citizenship and human comradeship will surely make upon her, she must be set free from her present life of drudgery and allowed more time to develop her own interests, and her friendship with husband and children. Here again the only solution in sight is a simplification of household routine. The working woman spends years of her life in housework and laundry-work, in mending, and "tidying up," out of all proportion to the needs of herself and family. It is a stupid convention that has saddled upon her a routine of life and a paraphernalia of existence ridiculously disproportionate to her physical and financial resources, and absolutely fatal to her human growth and development.

Lack of education and outlook, of culture, and of training, combined with the colossal stupidity of the house builder and the absence of any training in design or craftsmanship in the manufacture of articles of household use, have placed the working woman in this position. Born into a world of ugliness and monotony, condemned from birth to a round of drudgery unutterable, merely in order to keep her own home and clothing sweet and clean, and to prepare the daily food which her menfolk earn three times over with toil equally disproportionate to the result achieved, what chance has the working woman had of realising the absurdity and piteousness of her own dull life? Like the pit pony gone blind in the bowels of the earth, she cannot recognise the quality of beauty when she sees it; and a daily routine in which she might have time to study, to practise a home craft, or educate her own children on the Montessori principles, is inconceivable for her. The enfranchisement of women ought to bring clearer sight and more practical attempts to reorganise our daily existence. Woman's Kingdom, in various ways, presents hints and suggestions for the common-sense tackling of this big problem, and the cheap rural cottage, the working family's furnished rooms, and the home for a five pound note are all indications of the direction in which thoughtful women are moving in their disentanglement of the modern muddle we call civilised existence.

(*Next week we propose to take other aspects of the women's movement illustrated in the different sections of* Woman's Kingdom.)

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The March Magazines.

The Englishwoman.—The Englishwoman this month contains some interesting articles on a variety of subjects. Lord Lytton's article, "Woman Suffrage: The Only Way," covers, in a more concise form, much the same ground as the recent articles (in THE COMMON CAUSE) "Our Case Against the Government."

Miss Mary Lowndes' article, "Non-Party," can be recommended to those who believe that the National Union has departed from its non-party attitude in giving support to the Labour Party. In it she has effectually disposed of this "canard," and her presentment of the case for the present policy is masterly.

Mr. James Haslam's article on "Women and Boys' Wages," should be read by everyone who is interested in the economic position of women. Those who oppose the principle of "equal pay for equal work, may be slightly aghast to find that, in many trades, a woman, whatever her age or experience, ranks, as regards wages, with boys under twenty, the advantages of combination having nothing to do with this inequality, since lads of this age are not, as a rule, trade unionists. "Women's Investments" will be useful to those who need advice on this point; and a brief account of the lives of "Hindu Women" leaves a painful impression of their position. "Women's Newspapers in the Past" shows that the silliest "Woman's Column" of the present day is bright by comparison with the nonsense furnished for our ancestresses.

Jus Suffragii.—In a second article on "The Women's Vote in Australia and New Zealand," Miss Margaret Hodge replies to the attack of an anonymous writer in the *Anti-Suffrage Review*. In view of the difficulty of getting news of the working of the women's vote in Australia and New Zealand, the facts and arguments contained in her articles are of particular value. The Report from South Africa gives an account of the Suffrage Bill in the House of Assembly. From France there is the Buisson-Dussanssey Bill to give women the municipal vote. From Austria there is a description of the new young people's groups. The Bohemian report explains the new enfranchisement proposals. Italy contributes an account of the Suffrage Congress in Rome, the new Suffrage policy, and a short article on the Italian woman's economic position. The present political situation in Holland and Sweden is briefly described by the Suffrage leaders, and the Parliamentary news from Finland gives a list of the Parliamentary Committees and the number of women on them. Notes from Switzerland and Germany show the difficulty of retaining rights previously secured by women on local bodies, and in employment.

The Labour Woman contains a very full and interesting account of the proceedings of the Ninth Annual Conference of the Women's Labour League at Glasgow. Those who have had no opportunities of studying at first hand the wide interests and practical activities of the members of the Women's Labour League will find this a very illuminating report.

The Contemporary Review.—Papers on "Female Emancipation in India," by Saint Nihal Singh; and C. Lloyd Tuckey, M.D., on "Marriage," should be noted. Mr. Spender writes on Norway.

The Nineteenth Century and After.—"Toryism and the Next Election" by J. M. Kennedy, is an appeal to Unionist party leaders for a straight pronouncement on Woman's Suffrage and House of Lords reform; while Lady Byron pleads for a Woman's Council, by means of a Peeress' Association, with a Cabinet Minister to represent women in Parliament! "The Superfluous Woman" is cared for by Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun.

The Fortnightly.—Mr. L. Gardiner writes on the subject of "The Fight for the Birds."

Pearson's Magazine.—"Slaughtered for Fashion," by Mr. Hesketh Pritchard, is an excellent paper on the same subject.

The English Review.—Outstanding papers are "Training Citizens at Munich," by Mr. C. Smith Rossie, notable in regard to our adult continuation efforts; and the Editor's paper on "Crime and Punishment."

The Poetry Review has a good article by Stephen Phillips on Mrs. Mary L. Wood's poetry.

Some Feminist Plays.

"Damaged Goods."

Of all the sermons preached in London on Sunday evening last, perhaps not one conveyed a moral lesson of such stupendous force as was delivered from the stage of the Little Theatre through the medium of M. Brieux's play "Damaged Goods." The seats were well filled, and the audience listened with breathless interest, marking occasionally by rounds of applause, some particularly telling and irrefutable home truth.

Monsieur de Brieux's piece is not an entertainment. It is not meant to entertain. It is a sermon and a warning. It lays hand boldly on a public sore and exposes it to the public gaze. Depressing, harrowing, sickening, though its effect may be, it is a play which every young man and every young woman might see with advantage.

This was somewhat of a surprise to me. I had seen the piece described in more than one well-known newspaper, as a "play for the prurient-minded." But it is nothing of the kind. No appeal is made to the passions or to the senses. All is cold, hard, relentless, ruthless as the hand of the dissecting surgeon. Its argument is unanswerable. We can but echo one of its phrases: "What shall we *do?*" for who could come away without the conviction that we must do *something?* And it is one of the things that woman means to do. She is going forth to slay this dragon of prudery and hypocrisy which stalks in our midst, devouring the innocents, and proclaiming shamelessly that it must be let alone, as it is too hideous for respectable people to talk about, and that therefore they must pretend not to see it.

The performance was one of all-round excellence, and Mr. Pollock is to be congratulated on his easy translation. The poignancy of the piece would have been enhanced had the intervals been somewhat shorter.

A. S.

"Daughters of Ishmael."

A play with a similar moral is "Daughters of Ishmael" (adapted by A. D'Este Scott from Reginald Wright Kaufmann's novel of that title), which was given by the Pioneer Players at the King's Hall, Covent Garden, on Sunday evening. This is the story of a girl who, scarcely more than a child, is decoyed by a white slave trafficker and made a victim of his hideous trade. The painful theme is delicately handled, avoiding unnecessary offence to the sensitive, and the very moderation of the play makes it all the more convincing.

It was probably its ruthless exposure of New York police methods that led to an unsuccessful attempt to prohibit the performance when the play was given in that city. In reply to a threat of exposure, the woman who keeps the house of ill-fame shows her confidence in immunity in words to this effect: "The police are my friends. I pay well for my protection. And the men make the laws; and one of the men who make the laws in this house at this moment. So I guess I'm pretty safe." Is there not an uncomfortable echo of the Queenie Gerald case in this episode?

The point of view of upholders of the "double standard" is illustrated by the conduct of Wesley-Dyker, who will not allow his wife to receive as a servant the girl whom she has rescued from a house of ill-fame which he was accustomed to frequent. Before her marriage with Dyker Marion Lennox was working in a settlement, and on getting a piteous note from Mary—the unfortunate child who has been decoyed into this house—goes to her rescue. In setting her free she is trapped herself, and in turn rescued by Dyker, who chanced to be in the house, but leads her to think that he had come on purpose to save her. When, after their marriage, Mary arrives on the scene and Mrs. Dyker offers to take her into their service, Dyker tells the girl that it is impossible for such as she to live in the same house as his wife and, turning her into the streets, abandons the child to her fate.

Miss Marjorie Patterson as Mary Denbigh, the chief character of the play, is deserving of the highest praise, as the rôle was a difficult and strenuous one. She played it with much force and realism. Miss Janette Steer was also exceedingly clever and skilful in her rendering of Rose Legere, the mistress who handles her many dollar notes with such evident satisfaction in her "'cuteness."

FEATURES OF "WOMAN'S KINGDOM."

Dramatic Entertainments.

Every day throughout the exhibition, and sometimes twice a day, Woman's Kingdom will provide dramatic and variety entertainments in the Olympia Concert Hall. Miss Edith Craig, our best known woman producer, a keen suffragist, and the daughter of Miss Ellen Terry, a member of the Advisory Council of the Woman's Kingdom, will provide at least one third of these entertainments, and the Actresses' Franchise League will be responsible for nearly all the rest. Women in the Drama will prove one of the best represented sections of the Women's exhibition. The Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation and its London Committee will organise an Irish Night on Saturday, April 18th, and there is a rumour of a new play by a most distinguished Irish dramatist, not to mention Gaelic music and Irish pipes, and contributions by leading members of the Irish Artistic Revival movement.

Exhibition of Fine Arts.

Under the distinguished presidency of Mrs. Sargant Florence, a committee of prominent women artists is organising an invitation exhibition of the work of contemporary women painters and sculptors. Mrs. Meeson Coates has kindly consented to act as Honorary Secretary to this committee.

Photographic Exhibition.

We hope to organise a photographic exhibition. Any readers who would like to be represented should communicate without delay with Mrs. Shaw, 10, Moreton-gardens, London. There would be a shilling entrance fee, and *no commission on sales.*

A WOMAN AEROPLANE MAKER.

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Correspondence.

[Correspondents are urged to write briefly, as we receive each week a greater number of letters than we can possibly print. They are also warned to write on one side of a page only. Letters with writing on both sides must in future be consigned to the waste-paper basket.]

THE PROBLEM OF THE MARRIED WORKING WOMAN.

Madam,—I was glad to read Mrs. Chew's protest against the latest suggested method of making marriage and motherhood a trade. In days gone by, marriage was practically the only means of obtaining a livelihood open to women, and they married and became mothers from economic necessity. The only difference between that system and State endowment is the paymaster. Moreover, State endowment would directly encourage two undesirable types of father: (1) The one who counts it no sin to bring children into the world for whom he cannot provide even the bare necessaries of life; (2) the one who, out of a wage of twenty-eight shillings a week, retains eight shillings for himself, leaving his wife to maintain a family of six or seven on the remaining twenty.

I confess I find it difficult to understand the married working woman. She is usually poor, always overworked, and deprived of most of the pleasures and amenities of life. Yet she has probably seen her mother, elder sisters, relatives, friends, neighbours, all go through similar experiences, and she knew what to expect. Why, then, has she married? True, one sees single women working long hours for scanty pay and openly wishing for husbands. "At any rate we should be kept," they say. Apparently they prefer indefinite hours of unpaid domestic drudgery to fixed hours of underpaid drapery-stores drudgery. If so, is not sympathy somewhat wasted on them?

Perhaps the root of the evil is to be found in the practice of holding up to girls the office of wife and mother as their natural vocation, their proper sphere, their highest destiny, and the insistence of a domestic course as part of the school curriculum. Would it not be better to set before both sexes the ideal of service to the race, for which end, indeed, parentage is but an instrument? If, in addition to this change in educational method, there can be opened up to single working women the possibility of more varied interests and fuller life, much will have been done to prevent improvident marriages. It is noticeable that among women who can provide fair comfort for themselves, there is far less readiness to undertake marriage on an inadequate income. This is not a sordid view of the matter. If parentage is to serve its purpose of improving the race, it must be supported, in this age at least, by pounds, shillings, and pence, and when Mrs. Chew puts forward as a remedy the more equitable distribution of the country's wealth, she has covered one-half of the final solution of the problem. The other half is a change of ideal and a loftier view of parentage. Meanwhile we look forward eagerly to the suggestions which Mrs. Chew promises us in the near future.

Mary M. Brammall.

[It has apparently not occurred to Mrs. Brammall that the married working woman, whom she finds "difficult to understand," is married because she met a man whom she loved and who loved her. "She knew what to expect." Doubtless. And she actually thought it worth while.—Ed., C.C.]

THE INFANT DEATH RATE.

Madam,—Commenting on my criticism of Miss Gladys Pott's statistics, Miss Helen Page admits that one error was due to Miss Pott, and a second is attributed to the printer. On a third correction she claims that Miss Pott's quotation, 68, is nearer the actual death rate than my 67. But the 68 is *my* figure, Miss Pott gave 67 (see The Common Cause for February 20th). A more important point, which I thought my figures sufficiently indicated, but which is ignored by Miss Page, is the unfairness of Miss Pott's method. Thus, selecting 1909-11 for Ontario, the infantile death-rate falls 14 in 2 years, but if (adopting the printer's suggestion) we take 1908-11, the fall is only 7 in 3 years. Again, Miss Pott chooses for our own country a specially bad year, 1895, and, by taking England and Wales instead of the United Kingdom, she is able to quote a still higher rate. Thus she instances a fall of 66 in 17 years. But if we take the Blue Book figures for 1895-1911, we get a fall of only 31 in 16 years. Evidently a method which gives such incoherent results is ill suited for discovering the truth, though it may be nicely adapted to "make the worse appear the better reason."

Edward Green.

THE CHURCH LEAGUE AND MILITANCY.

Madam,—As you have given publicity to an *ex parte* statement on this subject, will you allow me, as Chairman of the General Council meeting to which you refer, and as a member of the National Union, to say that the effect of the resolutions passed in January is:—

(1) To assert that education and prayer are the only methods of Suffrage propaganda which the League employs or approves.

(2) That the resolution about "expressing no opinion" on other methods prevents, and, I believe, was fully intended to prevent, any speaker for the League from using its platform for approval of militancy.

The only resolutions which were defeated were resolutions which would have made it impossible for any militants to remain members of the League.

The Worcester delegates, who seem to be responsible for the statement you have published, did not remain for the conclusion of the discussion on the resolutions in question. I venture to think that

this fact does not put them in the best position for interpreting the decisions arrived at.

The question that divides non-militant Church Suffragists is not whether we can or cannot "condone" militancy, but whether denunciation of militancy is a Christian duty. A negative answer to this question does not, I submit, involve us in "doing evil that good may come." I need hardly point out how question-begging a phrase that is: moral evil is what is suggested, the recourse to force is meant. Express yourself that way, and the whole question becomes a question of circumstances, of provocation, of temperament, of "invincible ignorance"; in short, the question becomes a multitude of individual cases of conscience. You cannot generalise in casuistry. You cannot denounce any external act in itself. Life is not so simple as all that.

Condemnation of militancy as a political issue, on grounds of expediency, is one thing. Condemnation on grounds of principle is quite another. The fact is that people get so enraged with militancy for reasons of politics, that they are led into treating militants with less than justice.

W. C. Roberts.

P.S.—One more comment and one question. We are all accused of condoning militancy; you are; the Antis see to that. The question is this: What is the Church League accused of having done that it should have to clear itself in this way, and stand in a white sheet? I have never been able to make out.

[*We understand the position of seceding members of the C.L.W.S. to be, not that the League has "done anything," but that militancy has passed from unwisdom to crime, and must, therefore, be condemned. We venture to ask Mr. Roberts to exercise a little charity towards those who differ from him, and believe that they are not merely "enraged with militancy for reasons of politics," but convinced that it is that spirit which Christ rebuked in the disciples who—from sincere devotion to Him—desired to call down fire on His enemies. They are probably no more concerned than the Editor of* The Common Cause *is, that they are accused of condoning militancy. Their only care is lest they do condone it.*—Ed., C.C.]

ARMED RESISTANCE.

Madam,—I have just read the letter of F. Thelian Stawell in your issue of February 13th, headed "Armed Resistance." Is the threatened militancy of Ulster on all fours with the militancy of the Suffragettes? The former seems to me to be for defence, the latter is for offence. If a burglar comes and tries to take my valuables I have every right to try and defend them; but the person who wants my goods has no right to set fire to my house and try to make me promise him goods like mine, although it may be possibly unfair that he does not possess some of his own.

C. H. A. S.

REGISTRATION OF NURSES.

Madam,—May I venture to suggest that the question of the registration of nurses is not, as it would appear from a recent issue of The Common Cause, one of those questions which would immediately be settled if the weight of the vote were behind it. It is true, I believe, that all independent nurses desire it, but many of the leaders in nursing matters hold an opposite opinion. There can hardly be greater authorities on the subject of nursing to-day than Lord Knutsford (Mr. Sidney Holland) and Miss Luckes, and they have always, I understand, been opposed to registration. Our greatest nurse, Florence Nightingale, fought the battle for years against the British Nurses' Association. Her objection was, "not to the tests, but to their inadequacy." The only real and sufficient guarantee . . . was, she held, that the public should be able to obtain a *recent* recommendation of the nurse who was to be passed on from one doctor, hospital, or superintendent to another (*Life of Florence Nightingale*, Vol. II., p. 367).

I do not know enough of the merits of the case to have an opinion on one side or the other. I would only point out that this is a question upon which women themselves are divided, and that it stands upon a very different footing to the Midwives Registration Bill, which was delayed some eighteen years against the interests of all women concerned, whether midwives or patients.

Agnes M. Hubbard.

[*There is probably no question on which women are entirely unanimous, but, after reading a good deal of the evidence, it appears that the opponents of the registration of nurses are in a minute minority. Lord Knutsford stands almost alone, and he seems to be influenced by the fact that the London Hospital training would not entitle nurses to register under the proposed conditions. Sir Victor Horsley's answer to the contention that Miss Florence Nightingale was opposed to registration* (The Times, *February 9th*) *is very conclusive.*—Ed., C.C.]

CHILD MOTHERS OF INDIA.

Madam,—May I bring to the notice of your readers whose interest in the women and children of India may have been aroused by the story of "Ajmairee" in The Common Cause for February 20th, an intensely interesting book entitled "Things as they are in Southern India" by Miss Carmichael-Wilson. This book is written from a missionary standpoint by a worker in the Zenanas, and appeals strongly for Government legislation for the raising of the marriage age and other reforms for the protection of the women and children of India. The book is to be had from the public libraries.

N. K

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All Business Communications *to be addressed to The Manager*, The Common Cause, 2, *Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and all* Advertisements *must reach the Office not later than first post on Tuesday. Advertisement Representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

Notice.—*This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by midday on Friday. If any difficulty is found in obtaining it locally, please communicate with The Manager,* The Common Cause.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies being a body which exists solely to obtain the enfranchisement of women, holds no official view upon any other topic. Opinions expressed upon other subjects must not be regarded as necessarily those of the Union.

"After Leith Burghs"—What?

By the time this is in the hands of our readers, the excitement caused by the defeat of the Government candidate for Leith Burghs by the narrow margin of sixteen votes, will have died down. But it is worth while to consider with dispassionate judgment the effect of that defeat; of the whole crop of recent by-elections; and of by-election history further back. According to the *Times*, "a leading member" of the Liberal Association said when the figures were declared: "After Leith, anything." The report is perhaps a journalistic touch. The sentiment is probably correct. For Leith is not only a Liberal seat once regarded as entirely safe; it is also (now) the latest of a series of Liberal losses.

"After Leith, anything." But what? Let us examine the series. At Crewe and at Mid Lothian the Liberal candidate was defeated. Also at S. Lanark and in Bethnal Green. And on all these occasions, the loss of the seat was due to the appearance of a third candidate who was, in four cases out of five, the candidate of the official Labour party.

It is therefore open to Liberals to say, and of course they do say, that the loss to them does not mean any lessening of support given to "progress." The Liberal and Labour polls at Leith, for example, enormously outweighed the Unionist poll, and therefore so far as the issues officially put forward at by-elections on both sides are concerned, it is true that the Government has no reason to hold that the electors have changed their minds. Nevertheless, these seats have been lost to the Liberal Party. And though Labour has not won a single seat, it must be remembered that the party has gained considerably. Not only has it shown itself a decisive factor in the constituencies, but it has increased its importance as a decisive factor in the House of Commons. A small party on the whole in sympathy with a great part of the Liberal programme, may regret the loss of a seat to Unionism, even when its own act has caused that loss. But the fact remains that a more even balance between Liberalism and Conservatism in the House increases the relative importance of separate groups, and makes their support more essential. Labour will count for more, also, when the number of Irish members is lessened by the operation of the Home Rule Bill. Instead of one hundred and three there will be forty-two Irish members, and there are already thirty-nine Labour men. The Government majority has recently been well under 100. It would be rash, perhaps, to speculate what it will be after the next General Election, since we do not know whether it will "be" at all. But certainly the whole trend of recent events has been to increase the relative importance of Labour.

The National Union by its Election Fighting policy gave its support to the Labour candidate in most of these important contests, realising that those who believe Women's Suffrage to be the most important of all reforms, must support the party which alone makes Women's Suffrage a part of its fixed policy. The support of Suffragists, however, has not always been—to be frank—a valuable asset to the supported! An outbreak of militancy at a time when the public did not distinguish between militant and constitutionalist Suffragists, would often make Suffragist support rather a hindrance than a help to a candidate. Now we have changed all that. In most places, in spite of the

persevering efforts of the Anti-Suffrage League to confuse the issues, people do now distinguish between the N.U. and the W.S.P.U. Moreover, the N.U. has a far greater knowledge of political work, and a force of workers and speakers whose ability is equal to their enthusiasm—greater it could not be—and whose support is consequently of real and recognised value. Women's Suffrage is not an unpopular but a popular cause at elections. The pioneer work of Mrs. Cooper of Nelson among working people, now reinforced by a great company of other workers, is reaping its harvest. A local newspaper, during the Midlothian by-election, remarked with a sneer, that it was not likely that the National Union workers "would turn 500 votes with all their eloquence." Well, it did not take 500 votes to lose Midlothian; and nine would have been enough for Leith. But what a change from the conviction, freely expressed, that Suffrage support did a candidate more harm than good! Nor can anyone who has been present at one of these by-elections doubt the reality and thoroughness of the change.

It is unfortunate that party leaders do not and apparently will not attend non-party meetings. If Mr. Lloyd George had been at the Albert Hall on February 14th, he would have seen evidence that Women's Suffrage had not "gone back" but forward in the country, whatever it may have done in the House of Commons; for those who were there were the representatives of thousands who could not be there. If Mr. Asquith had come, he would, we believe, have considered once more the question of bowing his individual will to the will of the people. After all, the well-drilled party meeting is not a perfectly reliable guide to an understanding of that will.

No party organisers, however skilful, can entirely avoid the occurrence of by-elections. If the results are like the last, the Government will be faced by a General Election sooner than it desires. In any case, a General Election cannot now be delayed very long. Is it too late to urge the leaders of the Liberal Party to consider the wisdom of dividing "the forces of progress" more and more? Is it not possible for them to accept the fact that the verdict of the country is for Women's Suffrage, and put Women's Suffrage boldly on to their party programme? They can never now be the pioneers of freedom; they can never be the first to fight its battles That honour belongs to the Labour Party. But Liberalism may still be the second, and with the support of Labour, put this great reform on the Statute Book.

The Problem of the Married Working Woman.—II.

Alternative Suggestions to Those Criticised Last Week.

[In this and following weeks, articles on the need for better protection of all women's interests will appear in THE COMMON CAUSE. *We leave the writers perfectly free to expound facts and suggest remedies, but* IN NO CASE *does the N.U.W.S.S. take responsibility for the views set forward in signed articles. Our object is to provide a platform for free discussion.]*

It is desirable that married women should be economically independent, and free to develop their humanity on lines best suited to that object. The bondage of the married working woman is two-fold: the dependence of her young children, and the primitive stage in which domestic industry still remains. In other words, her babies and her domestic jobs are the chains which bind her; and it is these chains which must be broken before talk of human development for her ever becomes anything more than talk.

There is not the least need to hold up holy hands in horror at this plain statement of fact. It does not mean that the mother is going to desert her child, or that homes and babies are going to be neglected—quite the contrary. Only those who have no knowledge or conception of the magnitude of a nature-force such as is mother-passion, could possibly read such a meaning into it.

Human progress is not merely a matter of *individual* opportunity. It is our power to combine which marks our human development. This is seen in all the human world which is controlled by men. Men now combine to achieve marvels in the way of progress outside the home: fathers (though they may not individually have any children) combine to educate the children of all fathers (except, of course, the small class whose income puts them out of the necessity of being regarded as "problems"). It is only in the sphere of home, and what are termed the "domesticities," that progress and combination stop dead. It is only in the world of women that the laws governing progress are not allowed to govern. No wonder that woman, in her world, falls short of what is expected of her! For we develop by that which we do, and if we are compelled to live and work in a world which is at variance with all the laws of progress, how can we ourselves make progress?

Therefore, since combination is the law of progress, and woman, married or unmarried, must be free to bestow on the world her human gifts, she must of necessity free herself from that which shackles her.

She does not wish to be free of her babies, and could not if she did. But she could collectively make provision for the care of her own and other babies much better than she can do by remaining an untrained domestic worker, and a mother who keeps the baby quiet in intervals of scrappy cooking, scrubbing, washing, and mending. No woman is individually good enough, however fiercely maternal her passion, to have the unaided care, day and night, of a baby; and when this is scrambled into the day's domestic work of an average working man's household, it means that the little human plant is being injured irrevocably. Child-lovers of knowledge and education are making clearer to us every day that understanding and trained care is as necessary for the infant as for the child of school age.

One suggestion, therefore, which follows naturally on the view outlined above, is that there should be nurseries for all babies; places made specially for them, and in charge of these there should be trained mothers. It is not at all necessary that they should be individual mothers—though a majority naturally would be; one of the most loving, capable, and successful baby-trainers I know is not herself a mother. The point to be careful about would be that those women, and only those should be entrusted with this work—a State service of high rank—who are not happy away from babies; and whose absorbing delight it is to study patiently and tend faithfully the tender humanity under their charge.

This would open a new and glorious field of work to women, in which their special sort of human genius would have scope for development. It should not mean a new profession for middle-class women *only*. Mothers would naturally predominate in this work; and by far the larger number of mothers belong to the working class. Given an opportunity, they would develop power for baby-culture quite as easily as women who are better off financially. I personally know some splendid world-mothers of this type, whose genius has been cramped and comparatively wasted on the care of the few babies with which intelligent women of the working class have now to be contented.

The cost? The price of a Dreadnought; or an additional tax on all incomes above £1,000 a year.

Separation of mothers from babies? There would not be any—more than is good for both mother and baby. Middle-class mothers do not keep their babies in their arms night and day, but they would be offended if one suggested that they are worse mothers than working-class women. Many Lancashire women leave their babies ten hours a day (much too long); but only politicians of the John Burns' type imagine them to be lacking in maternal love on that account.

The babies disposed of—and much the better for it, since they would be in trained, instead of ignorant, care—there remains that old man of the sea—the general cook and bottle-washing business. The married working woman who has no babies is a slave to her pots and pans.

Well, slaves should break their chains, and they who want women to be free should help in the chain-breaking, and not try to rivet the links closer by advocating domestic teaching in *all* schools for *all* girls, fostering the idea in the minds of girls that simply because of their sex they must inevitably some day be ready to cook a man's dinner and tidy up his hearth. Women should insist that girls should be trained for what they show a liking for, as boys are, and that if they have no liking for scrubbing and cleaning or "home-making" (as it is erroneously called), they should no more be expected to do it than a boy would.

Quite a sufficient number would, for a long time (habits of centuries are not got rid of in a day) like domestic work sufficiently, or would show no particular capacity for other work, to keep the domestic wheels oiled. But if we insisted on training girls to be *human* instead of merely *feminine*, and brought them up with the idea that it is disgraceful not to serve humanity, and that to be dependent for necessaries of life on either an individual or society without giving back in return is immoral and dishonest, girls would naturally rebel against the narrow world circumscribed by household drudgery. Rebellion, refusal to do and to submit, are the first steps towards progress; and if we consciously discourage the domestic ideal in our girls, domestic work will of necessity have to step out of its present

painfully primitive stage into line with progress generally. The time is passing when either a class or a sex must necessarily be sacrificed to the privileges demanded by another class or sex, and women must either help in the passing or remain a drag on progress.

Domestic work on organised lines, which I have no space to elaborate, would open up another paid field for women.

Meanwhile the line of progress, so far as is clear to the present writer, is for married women to insist on demanding the right to paid work, and to refuse to perform domestic jobs simply because they are wives. In Lancashire the prejudice against married women's work does not exist; but the women are largely slaves to their domestic work, for the simple reason that family well-being in the way of good food and raiment and "a bit o' brass i' t' bank," are placed first. But the remedy does not lie in compelling the women to stay at home, for they would lose far more than they would gain. In human development they are far ahead of married working women anywhere else, and that is much more valuable to the race than the doing of domestic jobs by women who are at home all day. Should the income of the men and women cotton-operatives be increased—and there is no reason why it should not if that of cotton masters were reduced—and it became the fashion for domestic work to be performed by paid, trained, daily helpers; and the babies were cared for during the hours the mothers were at work by trained mothers in special baby homes (quite near by), the Lancashire married woman would lead the van in the intelligent progress of her sex and class.

Clearly, if women are to take part in all the world's work, reserving to themselves, perhaps, that which deals specially with child life and home-building and decoration, and with the feeding and clothing and housing of the people, in return for that done better in other fields by men—clearly all work must be open to them. They must train in efficiency, and must shoulder responsibility—and so grow in humanity.

The path to much that women want and must have is blocked by the need of legislation, which brings us again round the circle to the need of the vote. It is as well to be as clear as possible as to the path of "reform" we wish to take. I suggest to reformers, that to relieve working-class married women of the dependence of small children and to organise domestic work into a paid profession is the path to human progress, and that to endow individual mothers and to compel husbands to be also employers and to pay their wives, is the retrogade path to further class and sex degradation.

Ada Nield Chew.

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E.F.F. DEMONSTRATION AT ACCRINGTON.

March 1st, 1914.

A demonstration under the joint auspices of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies and the Labour Party, was held in the Empire Picture Palace, Accrington, on Sunday, March 1st, in the afternoon. Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., President of the Independent Labour Party, proposed the resolution: "That this meeting demands a Government measure for the enfranchisement of women." He said it was strange to find that in these days every door was opened to woman until she reached the gate of the State. That was an anomaly that could not be allowed to continue, and so the fight to-day was that women, who have to obey the laws, must have a voice in the making of the laws. So far as one could see, there was no prospect of a Franchise Bill being passed this side of a General Election, but there was some consolation in the thought that whoever the next Prime Minister might be—and he did not think Mr. Asquith would occupy that position after the present Parliament came to an end—he was almost bound, in the nature of the present Constitution, to be a supporter of Women's Suffrage. Miss Muriel Matters, in a very able and brilliant speech, seconded the resolution. The Chair was taken by Mr. W. H. Holding, President of the Accrington I.L.P. The resolution was passed unanimously. 100 copies of The Common Cause were sold. Very many "Friends of Women's Suffrage" cards were signed. The audience was large; and a large sum of money was taken for admission.

LEITH BURGHS RESULT.

Mr. G. W. Currie (U.)	5,159
Mr. H. Smith (L.)	5,143
Mr. J. N. Bell (Lab.)	3,346
Liberal majority of 1,785 converted into a Unionist majority of	16

SUFFRAGE MARKET IN MANCHESTER.

At a Suffrage Market held on February 26th, 27th, and 28th, in the Milton Hall, Deansgate, Manchester, the Manchester Society for Women's Suffrage raised the sum of £1,064. The Market was opened on the first day by the Lady Aberconway, and Miss Margaret Ashton was in the chair. On the second day, Lady Rochdale was the opener, Mrs. Arthur Schuster taking the chair; and on the last day Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., was the opener, Mr. Alfred Brookes in the chair.

The stalls were arranged as far as possible in market style. There were stalls for plain and fancy needlework, children's clothes and toys, plants and flowers, glass and china, provisions, odds and ends, also a chemist's stall and post-office, a tobacco stall, and book-stall. Each local committee made itself responsible for a stall. Excellent dramatic and miscellaneous entertainments were arranged by Miss Nellie Horne and Mr. Leslie L. Langford, in which Mr. Ryder Boys, Mr Henry Worral Thompson, Mr. H. B. Agate, Mr. Livingston Eccles, Baby Kathleen, Mr. G. Glass, Miss G. Cooper, Miss F. Rogers, Miss S. Brown, Miss F. Hicks, Miss Leslie, Mr. S. B. Pilling, and others gave their services. Scenes from "Alice" were given by the "Juveniles," under the direction of Mrs. R. G. Evans.

MOCK ELECTION AT THE BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY.

On Friday, February 27th, the Debating Society of the Birmingham University held a Mock Election. Four Candidates addressed the meeting—Liberal, Unionist, Labour, and Suffragist, each speaking for ten minutes, and answering questions for ten minutes Candidates had to address the constituents without referring to the speeches of their rivals.

The women students turned up well to support their candidate, and red, white and green flags were scattered all over the Lecture theatre. Several of the men students wore Suffragist colours, and asked to hold flags. At the end of the speeches the poll was taken, each member being allowed two votes.

The results of the voting were:

Suffragist	70
Unionist	31
Labour	24
Liberal	19

THE STEAD MEMORIAL FUND.

Miss A. Atkey	5s
Mrs. Emma Wood	5s.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: MRS HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
MISS K. D. COURTNEY.
MISS C. E. MARSHALL (Parliamentary).
MISS EMILY M. LEAF (Press).
MISS EVELYN ATKINSON (Literature).

Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. AUERBACH.

Secretary:
MISS CROOKENDEN.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.

The "Common Cause" in London.

The sale of the N.U. paper in London is, of course, peculiarly important, and we hope that volunteers will enrol themselves in THE COMMON CAUSE Corps and make this their special responsibility. From every point of view, it is work that "pays." Will those who are able to give some time to it, kindly send their names :

(*a*) To Miss Gosse, at the London Society's Office, 58, Victoria Street, S.W., or

(*b*) To the Secretary of the Branch Committee in whose area they are willing to sell.

Please say

(1) In what part of London you prefer to sell.

(2) How much time you can give, and on what days—once a week, once a month, or how often.

(2) If you are willing to act as pitch captain, *i.e.*, make yourself responsible for working one pitch with the help of several other workers (preferably five, as there are sometimes five issues in the month); if these are willing to enrol and undertake a certain definite time once a month.

(3) If you can give time one day a week, will you undertake to work a pitch with one other worker? It is often pleasanter for both to sell together, and the plan ensures one seller if the other falls through.

(4) If you can give (say) one evening a week to selling outside lectures and meetings.

(5) If you will give some time to selling at the "Woman's Kingdom" Exhibition, and if so, which day or days, and at what hours?

It is hoped that branch secretaries will be able to enrol sellers for their own areas, and the central office for the central district and those who prefer not to sell in their own area. Thursday afternoon, Friday, and Saturday, are the best days for selling. On Thursday, sellers should call at this office for copies of THE COMMON CAUSE as the paper is only just out. They will find Miss Gosse, and whenever possible Miss Royden, to advise them where to go and where to stand. On other days, sellers should call at 58, Victoria Street, S.W. (the London Society's Office).

We appeal most urgently to all who can to take up this work of the street sale of THE COMMON CAUSE. As we said last week, it brings about an immediate and rapid rise in our circulation, and directly increases the membership of the National Union. It can be done by all who have physical strength for it; and we venture to suggest to those who are now doing it for the first time *not to attempt too much.* Standing is a tiring business to most of us, and we have known volunteers stand for hours, sell very little, go home utterly exhausted, and abandon the attempt. *Don't do this!* Give quite a short time if you are not good at standing. If you give it regularly, your sales will go up.

Finally, will those who are already working pitches, or selling outside meetings, be so very kind as to send their names and their places and times at which they sell, to Miss Gosse, so as to prevent any possibility of duplication?

Hyde Park Meetings.

The Sunday meetings in Hyde Park continue to arouse much interest, and with the warmer weather the crowds are likely to increase every week. Last Sunday the large number of people in the Park made it necessary to hold two meetings, and over two hundred "Friends of Woman Suffrage" cards were signed, while many more signatures could have been obtained had there been more cards. Helpers are urgently needed for this work of collecting "Friends." Will those who can give an hour on any Sunday afternoon send in their names to the National Union Headquarters, at latest by the Saturday morning before, and a packet of "Friends'" cards will be sent to them. Members who find that they are able to go at the last minute will also be very welcome, and one of the speakers will supply them with cards from the platform. The meetings begin at 3 o'clock, and are held close to the Reformers' Tree.

N.U.T. Annual Conferenee.

The National Union of Teachers is this year holding its annual Conference at Lowestoft, at Easter; and the Eastern Counties Federation is arranging a Suffrage demonstration to take place there at the same time. The organisers are urgently in need of a motor-car during the campaign to facilitate communication between the local societies which are taking part.

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LADIES can always rely on a "Peter Robinson" Blouse being well cut and in good taste; and the new Spring Models are no exception to the rule—they are well worthy an inspection. The values are unsurpassed.

R.S.2.—This beautiful Blouse is composed of Cotton Crepe which washes and does not require ironing. Sleeves and collar handsomely embroidered by hand. In all sizes. Price **33/6**

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R.S.1.—Dainty White Linon Blouse, beautifully hand-embroidered in new design, finely tucked and trimmed Val. lace; fastening in front with crochet buttons. Sizes 40 to 52. Price **31/6**

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A WOMAN'S HAIR

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Avoid cheap, worthless imitations under the same or similar name which have not the restorative properties, and do not contain that delightful perfume, Otto of Roses, for which Rowlands' Macassar Oil has been so long famous.

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I guarantee every pair of glasses for ten years.

Will anyone undertake to lend a car for this purpose from Saturday, April 11th, to Wednesday, April 15th?

Press Report.

The *Manchester Guardian* continues its discussion of the domestic servant problem, and the *Daily Telegraph* publishes every Tuesday an article on "Women in Public Life." Last Saturday's *New Statesman* had some interesting comments on Mrs. Humphry Ward's scheme to form a Parliamentary Council of women, and the preceding number included an invaluable supplement on "Women in Industry."

"WOMAN'S KINGDOM."

A CHANCE FOR OUR FEDERATIONS.

It would be interesting to have a National Union territorial representation in the industrial section of Woman's Kingdom. One can imagine Kent represented by a flower and fruit market, the West Midlands and Central Counties by a pottery bazaar, Manchester and District by a white goods' shop, and so forth. If any Federation cared to be represented thus, and thought it could make a little money by organising a sales' stall at Woman's Kingdom on the lines suggested, we should be pleased to place the space at the disposal of such Federations rent free, provided the application reached me before March 14th. The stand-holders would be at the expense of erecting and lighting their own stand—a matter of about £4 for a stall measuring 7 ft. by 8 ft.; or they could have a stand provided for them on the basis of a commission on all sales effected during the exhibition, any deficit on the cost of erection to be made up at the close.

POSTING THE EXHIBITION.

We hope Societies will realise that to advertise this exhibition at Olympia, is to give publicity to the women's demand for the vote and to help make known the activities of local branches of the National Union. Double crown posters can be obtained at sixpence each from the official decorators of Woman's Kingdom, the Suffrage Atelier, 6, Stanlake Villas, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.

COMMISSIONAIRES.

Thirty or forty more young and active people are needed for the regular Commissionaires' Corps of official uniformed attendants at Woman's Kingdom. A dozen responsible people are required as volunteer cashiers to sit in the six pay-boxes and sell the admission tickets. And as many people as ever we can get are wanted as general helpers for shorter or longer periods.

WANTS THAT OUR READERS MAY SUPPLY.

One dozen benches or school forms to seat six persons. The exhibition takes place in the Easter Holidays. Can anyone lend us these school forms and save us the cost of their hire?

A large Magic Lantern (electrical, voltage 220). The Magic Picture Room, under Miss Hibbert Ware's able direction, is going to prove one of the great attractions of Woman's Kingdom. A great deal of jam for the public here—with cleverly disguised propaganda pills calculated to dispel prejudice and to promote a healthy action of the mind. Admission, threepence to the more exciting shows—except to those wise folk who can show the undetached Magic coupon on the cover of the current Exhibition number of The Common Cause.

Decorative Banners. At least 150 Banners will be required by the Suffrage Atelier for their scheme of decoration. The idea is to have an exhibition of Banners that will provide a beautiful decoration, and to advertise the geographical extent of the National Union to the thousands who will visit the exhibition.

Money. The Cottage Fund still needs £59 9s. 6d. to complete the £125 required. I am delighted so many other people have pet luxuries that they can renounce! Here is the list of them:—

COTTAGE FUND (March 2nd, 1914).

	£	s.	d.
To hand	62	0	0
Miss R. R. Suthill		2	6
Miss E. M. L. Scott		2	6
Miss M. E. Varrall		3	0
Miss V. Gosse		5	0
Miss Eleanor Garrett		10	0
Miss A. H. Farmer		2	6
Miss G. H. Leather		2	6
Miss H. N. Mack		10	0
Miss Constance Thresher ...		5	0
Miss A. Ridsdale		2	6
Mrs. Megglit		2	6
Mrs. and Miss Tabor	1	0	0
Mrs. Campbell		2	6
	£3	10	6

[We regret that, owing to pressure on our space, we are obliged to hold over the greater part of the list of subscribtions to the Mandate and other Funds. A coupon for donations to the Mandate Fund will be found on page 932.]

Women's Suffrage Mandate Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	4,744	5	1
Liverpool W.S.S.—			
Miss Coombe	5	0	0
Miss Horsfall		10	0
Miss Coates		5	0
Mrs. Lasemann		5	0
Miss Morris		2	6
Mrs. Laurence Hall ...		10	0
Anonymous	1	0	0
Anonymous		2	0
Lady Harmood Banner ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Duncan	1	1	0
Mrs. Atkinson	2	0	0
Mrs. Denton Leech		3	0
Miss Skuce		2	0
Miss L. Glynn		5	0
Miss Conway		3	0
Miss M. C. Tothill	10	0	0
Mrs. Luff	9	0	0
Miss E. Hope Tennant... ...	5	0	0
Miss S. E. S. Mair	5	0	0
Miss Finke	2	2	0
Preston W.S.S.	2	2	0
Miss G. Mann		1	0
Mrs. D. V. Clements	1	0	0
The Misses M. C. and L. Sharpe	1	0	0
North Eastern Federation, 2nd Instalment—			
West Hartlepool Society—			
Miss Bren's Staff		3	0
Birmingham W.S.S.—			
Miss Pugh	50	0	0
Mrs. Osler	25	0	0
Miss Higginson	10	0	0
	£4,881	1	7

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

List of Societies and Federations in the N.U.W.S.S.

Federations, Hon. Secretaries and Key to Letters.

B **Scottish.**—**Miss Elsie Inglis, M.B., C.M.** *Office:* 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. *Organising Sec.:* Miss Alice Crompton. *Area.*—All Scotland. 63 Societies.

C. **North Eastern.**—**Miss Hardcastle, 3, Osborne Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.** *Organising Sec.:* **Miss Gordon.**
Area.—**All Northumberland and Durham.** 25 Societies.

D. **North Western.**—*Acting pro tem.*, **Miss Millington,** c/o N.U.W.S.S., 14, Gt. Smith St., Westminster, S.W.
Area.—All Westmoreland, Cumberland, and in Lancs. the Divs. of North Lonsdale and Lancaster, and the Borough of Barrow. 21 Societies.

E. **North and East Ridings of Yorkshire.**—*Pro tem.*, Mrs. Cross, 2, Driffield Terrace, The Mount, York.
Area.—**N. and E. Ridings and the Ripon Div. of the West Riding, and in Lincs. the Divs. of Brigg,** Gt. Grimsby, and Louth. 17 Societies.

F. **West Riding of Yorkshire.**—The Secretary, Suffrage Office, 9, Park Lane, Leeds. *Area.*—W. Riding, with the exception of the Ripon Division and Todmorden. 18 Societies.

G. **Manchester and District.**—The Secretary: Grosvenor Chambers, 16, Deansgate, Manchester.
Area.—**E. Lancs, the High Peak Div. of Derbyshire, all Cheshire (with the exception of the Wirral Div. and the Eddisbury Div. of Chester) and** Todmorden in W. Riding. 37 Societies.

H. **West Lancs., West Cheshire, and N. Wales.**—**Miss Jessie Beavan, 12, Ullet Road, Liverpool.**
Area.—**West Lancs., the Wirral and Eddisbury Divs.** of Cheshire, and in N. Wales the **Counties of Anglesey, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, Montgomery, Carnarvon.** 27 Societies.

I **Midlands (East).**—**Miss Maud Dowson, Sulney Fields, Upper Broughton, Melton Mowbray.**
Area.—**The Counties of Notts, Derby (with the exception of the High Peak Div.), Leicester, Rutland, Northants, and in Lincs. the following Divs.—Lincoln, Grantham, Gainsboro', Horncastle, Sleaford, Stamford and the Burton Div.** in Staffordshire. 20 Societies.

J. **Midlands (West).**—*Hon. Sec.:* Miss M. M. Williams, 19, Droitwich Road, Worcester.
Area.—Worcestershire (with the exception of the constituencies of N. Worcestershire, Dudley, and that part of E. Worcestershire which lies within the area of Great Birmingham), Herefordshire, and Shropshire. 17 Societies.

K. **Central Counties.**—*Hon. Sec.:* Mrs. Clinton Chance, 12, Arthur Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Area.—Warwickshire, Staffordshire (with the exception of the Burton-on-Trent Div.), the constituencies of Dudley, N. Worcestershire, and that part of E. Worcestershire which lies within the area of Greater Birmingham. 18 Societies.

L. **Eastern Counties.**—Mrs. Vuilliamy, Maitland House, Newnham, Cambridge.
Area.—**Cambs., Essex (with the exception of Romford and Walthamstow Divs.), Herts (with the exception of the Watford Div.), Hunts, Norfolk, Suffolk and the Spalding Div. of Lincs.,** including the Borough of Boston. 41 Societies.

M **South Wales and Monmouthshire.**—Miss B. Foxley, M.A., Aberdare Hall, Cardiff.
Area.—**The Counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor,** Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke in Wales, and Monmouth in England. 20 Societies.

N. **West of England.**—Miss Tanner, St. Ulrich, Downs Park West, Bristol. *Area.*—The Counties of Somerset, Gloucester, and Wilts. 26 Societies.

O. **Oxon, Berks and Bucks.**—Miss Dunnell, Chesterton, Banbury. *Area.*—The Counties of Oxford, Berks, Bedford, and Bucks, and the Watford Div. of Herts and S. Northants. 26 Societies.

P. **South-Western.**—Miss Mathieson, M.A., Otterbourne, Budleigh Salterton. *Area.*—The Counties of Devon and Cornwall. 25 Societies.

Q. **Surrey, Sussex and Hants.**—Miss M. O'Shea, The Cottage, Cosham, Hants. **Asst. Miss M. E. Verrall, The Lydd, West Hoathly, Sussex.**
Area.—**The Counties of Surrey, Sussex and Hants.** and the Isle of Wight. 46 Societies.

R. **Kentish.**—Miss Moseley, 60, York Road, Tunbridge Wells. *Area.*—Kent. 15 Societies.

S. Societies outside Federation Areas, 7.

The London Society.—Miss Phillippa Strachey, 58, Victoria Street. Number of Branches, 62.

TOTAL, **471.**

Societies.

G. **Accrington.**—Miss Constance Gertrude Bury, 14, Devonshire Street, Accrington.

F. **Ackworth.**—**Miss Andrews, Ackworth School, Ackworth, near Pontefract.**

L. **Aldeburgh.**—Mrs. Sharp, Whitebays, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

Q. **Aldershot.**—Mrs. Kemp, The Croft, Aldershot.

G. **Altrincham.**—Miss M. M. Arnold, Highbury, Hale, Cheshire. *Org. Sec.:* Mrs. Hawkins, 23a, Stamford New Road, Altrincham.

D. **Ambleside and District.**—**Charles G. Boullen, Esq.,** Roselands, Ambleside.

D. **Appleby.**—Mrs. Baker, Battlebarrow, Appleby.
Branch: Murton-cum-Hilton.

D. **Arlecdon and Frizingdon.**—**Miss Annie Lawrence,** 17, Parks Road, Arlecdon, Cockermouth, Cumberland.

O. **Ascot.**—*Hon. Sec.:* **Miss Violet Hanbury, Holmwood Lodge, Ascot.**

R. **Ashford.**—Miss Clemetson, 2, Castle Street, Ashford, Kent.

G. **Ashton-under-Lyne.**—**Miss R. Dyson, Waterloo, Ashton-under-Lyne.**

G. **Bacup.**—**Miss Annie G. Lord, 19, Industrial Street, Bacup, Lancs.**

O. **Banbury.**—Mrs. Penrose, 32, West Bar, Banbury.

F. **Barnsley.**—**Miss Celia Wray, Fairfield House, Barnsley.**

P. **Barnstaple.**—*Joint Secretaries:* Miss E. L. Leach, Taw View, Barnstaple, and Miss S. M. Adams, **Rose Bank, Barnstaple.**

D. **Barrow-in-Furness.**—*Joint Secretaries:* **Miss Watson, 28, Lincoln Street, Barrow-in-Furness, and Miss A. Shaw, 12, West View Road, Barrow-in-Furness.**

Q. **Basingstoke.**—Miss Doman, Bramley Cottage, Winchester Road, Basingstoke, and Miss Cicely Chadwick, Queen's School, Basingstoke.

N. **Bath.**—*Pro tem.*, Mrs. Blackstone, 10, Laura Place, Bath.

O. **Beaconsfield and District.**—Mrs. Dixon Davies, Hitheridge, Beaconsfield.

O. **Bedford.**—Miss Stacy, M.B., 34, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.

O. **Berkhamsted.**—Mrs. Stevenson, Glanmor, Doctors Commons Road, Berkhamsted.

O. **Berks (North).**—Miss Nora Marshall, 1, Castle Villas, Wallingford.

Q. **Bexhill.**—Miss Norton, Dalhousie, Buckhurst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

P. **Bideford.**—Mrs. Lightbody, Hazlehurst, Bideford.

O. **Biggleswade.**—Mrs. Aggiss, Leigham, Drove Road, Biggleswade.

F. **Bingley.**—Miss Moulden, 100, Main Street, Bingley.

H. **Birkenhead and District.**—Miss A. Wyse, c/o Mrs. Urquhart, 23, Balfour Road, Oxton, Birkenhead.

K. **Birmingham.**—Mrs. Ring, 20, Easy Row, Birmingham.

C. **Bishop Auckland.**—Mrs. Thompson, The Manse, Cockton Hill, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham.

G. **Blackburn.**—Miss Frances Bell, 21, Oozebooth Terrace, Blackburn.

C. **Blackhill and Consett.**—Mrs. Jameson, 32, Roger Street, Blackhill.

H. **Blackpool and Fylde.**—Mrs. Bamford Tomlinson, 16, Clevedon Road, Blackpool.
Branch: Lytham.

G. **Bolton.**—Miss Bridson, Bridge House, Bolton.

L. **Boston.**—Miss M. A. Cheavin, Sydney House, Spilsby Road, Boston.

S. **Bournemouth.**—*Hon. General Sec.:* Mrs. Lyon, Shalimar, Wilderton Road, Branksome Park, Bournemouth. *Hon. Financial and Org. Sec.:* Mrs. Laney. *Offices,* Trinity Chambers, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

O. **Bracknell.**—Miss F. G. Bradford, Fir Cottage, Bracknell, Berks.

F. **Bradford.**—**Mrs. James Riley, 2, Hollings Mount, Bradford.** *All letters to:* **Miss Miller,** *Office,* 5, Eldon Place, Bradford.

L. **Braintree.**—Miss M. R. Courtauld, Evegate, Bocking, Braintree, Essex.

G. **Bramhall and Cheadle Hulme.**—Miss G. M. Greenwood, Oak Croft, Cheadle Hulme.

L. **Brentwood.**—*Hon. Sec.:* Miss Thompson, Warwick House, Warley Mount, Brentwood, Essex.

J. **Bridgnorth.**—**Mrs. Howard Pearce, Tower House,** Bridgnorth, Salop.

E. **Bridlington.**—*Pro tem.*, **Miss F. Woodcock, 80, St.** John's Street, Bridlington.

N. **Bridgwater.**—Mrs. Alice Corder, Silver Birch, Northfield, Bridgwater.

Q. **Brighton.**—Miss F. de G. Merrifield, 14, Clifton Terrace, Brighton.

N. **Bristol.**—*The Hon. Secretaries, Office,* 40, Park Street, Bristol.

N. **Bristol (East).**—Mrs. Bottomley, 606, Stapleton Road, Eastville, Bristol.

Q. **Brockham and Betchworth.**—*Pro tem.*, Miss Kensitt, Brockham, Betchworth.

J. **Bromsgrove and District.**—**Mrs. A. D. Russon,** Battlefield, Bromsgrove.

O. **Buckingham.**—

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L **Cambs. (West).**—Miss N. M. Gray, 9, Station Road, Cambridge.

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I **Chesterfield.**—*Pro tem.*, **Miss Jessie Smith, Walton** Rise, Chesterfield.

C. **Chester-le-Street.**—Miss Brook, 12, Avondale Terrace, Chester-le-Street.

H. **Chorley.**—Miss Stone, **Adeath House, Ashfield** Road, Chorley.

J. **Church Stretton.**—Miss Barnett, Coney Cottage, Church Stretton.

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N. **Clevedon.**—Miss Clayton, 2, Hallam Road, Clevedon, Somerset.

G. **Clitheroe.**—Mrs. Ward, 24, Garden Street, Nelson.

D. **Cockermouth.**—**Miss Rachel Irwin, Shatton Hall,** Nr. Cockermouth, Cumberland.

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J. **Colwall.**—Miss Julia Holland, Brand Lodge, Upper Colwall, Malvern.

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D **Coniston.**—Miss Mary Dixon, Latham House, The Square, Broughton-in-Furness.

P. **Cornwall (East).**—*Pro tem.*, Miss Mathieson, Otterbourne, Budleigh Salterton.

K. **Coventry.**—Miss Rogers, 26, Trinity Church Yard, Coventry.

G. **Crewe.**—Mrs. Powell, 117, Walthall Street, Crewe.

I. **Crick.**—Mrs. Roberts, Crick Rectory, Rugby.

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G. **Darwen.**—*Pro tem.* Mrs. E. Jepson, 15, Cleveland Terrace, Darwen.

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L. **Derby.**—*Pro tem.* Mrs. Sowter, **Field House,** Duffield, near Derby.

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L. **Diss and District.**—Mrs. Flowerdew, Billingford Hall, Scole, Norfolk.

F. **Doncaster.**—

O. **Dorchester (Oxon.).**—*Pro tem.*, Mrs. Soper, Stadhampton, Wallingford.

Q. **Dorking, Leith Hill and District.**—Miss Rawlings, Rose Hill, Dorking.

S. **Dorset (West).**—Miss Fenwick, Down House Farm, Bridport.

E. **Driffield.**—Mrs. Wm. Blakeston, **Aspen House,** Beverley Road, Driffield.

K. **Dudley.**—Mrs. Powell, St. John's Vicarage, Dudley.

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Q. **East Grinstead.**—Mrs. Corbett, Woodgate, Danehill, **Sussex.**

Q. **Eastleigh.**—*Hon. Sec.:* Miss Rowland, B.A., 294, Southampton Road, Eastleigh.

G. **Eccles.**—Miss Thirza Potts, M.A., 14, Monton Avenue, Monton, Eccles.

Q. **Egham and District.**—Miss A. M. Leake, South Tower, Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green S.O., Surrey.

L. **Essex (North and East).**—Miss Courtauld, Colne Engaine, Earls Colne, **Essex.**

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P. **Exeter.**—Mrs. Fletcher, 48, Polsloe Road, Exeter.

P. **Exmouth.**—Miss Joan Retallack, Chypraze, Exmouth.

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P. **Falmouth.**—Miss Naomi Bassett Fox, Grove Hill, Falmouth.

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G. **Knutsford.**—Mrs. H. Cheetham, Hazelhurst, Chelford Road, Knutsford.
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N. **Langport.**—Mrs. George Wedd, Eastdon House, Langport, Somerset.
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K **Lichfield.**—
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* Mrs. Foulkes, 2, The Avenue, Hornchurch.
† Miss Boyd, 5, Onslow Place, S.W.
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E. **Louth.**—*Pro tem.*, all communications to Mrs. E. R. Cross, 2, Driffield Terrace, York.
L. **Lowestoft.**—Mrs. Alice Ponder, Waldo Cottage, Oulton Broad, Lowestoft.
O. **Luton and District.**—Mrs. F. N. Burditt, 47, Wellington Street, Luton, Beds.
N. **Lydney and District.**—Mrs. B. K. Price, Mount Pleasant, Yorkley, Lydney, Glos.
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G. **Macclesfield.**—Miss Annie Ryle Wright, Upton Mount, Macclesfield.
O. **Maidenhead.**—Miss E. A. Duncan, Abbotsleigh, Maidenhead.
R. **Maidstone.**—Miss Lorna Bamford, The Crossways, Merlworth, near Maidstone.
E. **Malton and District.**—Miss Janet Brooke, Slingsby Rectory, Malton, York.
J. **Malvern.**—Miss B. Alder, S. Werstan's, Malvern.
Branch: Upton on-Severn.
G. **Manchester.**—Miss Darlington. *Office:* Grosvenor Chambers, 16, Deansgate, Manchester.
I. **Mansfield.**—Mrs. Manners, Edenbank, Mansfield, Notts.
L. **March.**—Mrs. Sherbrooke Walker, March Rectory, Cambridgeshire, and Miss Vawser, West End, March.
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G **Marple.**—*Pro tem.*, Mrs. Sinclair, Green Bank, Marple.
G. **Marple Bridge.**—*Assist. Hon. Sec.:* Mrs. Pritchard, Brierdale, Towns-cliffe Lane, Marple Bridge.
D. **Maryport.**—Miss Sybil Maughan, Hayborough, Maryport, and Miss B. Ritson, Ridgemount, Maryport.
I. **Matlock.**—*Pro tem.*, Miss Brown, Fern Bank, Matlock.
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G. **Middleton.**—Miss Parkin, 2, Mellalieu Street, Middleton.
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D. **Millom.**—Miss G. A. Lawrence, Bank House, Millom, Cumberland.
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F. **Normanton.**—Miss Dutton, 111, King Street, Normanton.
I. **Northampton.**—Miss Hadley, 13, Abington Grove, Northampton.
L. **Norwich.**—Miss Edith L. Willis, Southwell Lodge, Ipswich Road, Norwich.
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K. **Nuneaton.**—Miss A. Haines, 84, Wheat Street, Nuneaton.
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G. **Rawtenstall and Waterfoot.**—Miss Florence Whitehead, Ashday Lea, Holly Mount, Rawtenstall.
O **Reading.**—Miss Hilda Jones, No. 7, Town Hall Chambers, Blagrave Street, Reading.

E **Redcar.**—Mrs. W. S. Fothergill, 9, Nelson Terrace, Redcar.
J. **Redditch.**—*Pro tem.*, Miss Williams, 19, Droitwich Road, Worcester.
Q. **Reigate, Redhill, and District.**—Miss Crosfield, Unuercroft, Reigate.
Q. **Ringwood.**—Mrs. Pennington, Moortown House, Ringwood, Hants.
E. **Ripon.**—
G. **Rishton.**—Miss Alice Fish, 73, Spring Street, Rishton.
G. **Rochdale.**—Mrs. Nuttall, 12, Fenton Street, Rochdale.
R. **Rochester.**—*Pro tem.*, Mrs. Coleman, 4, King Edward Road, Rochester.
G. **Romiley.**—Miss G. M. Powicke, B.A., Hatherlow, Romiley.
J. **Ross.**—Mrs. Thorpe, Wyton, Ross.
Q. **Rotherfield and Mark Cross.**—Miss White, Longcroft, Rotherfield.
F. **Rotherham.**—Mrs. Foster, Jesmond Dene, Broom Road, Rotherham.
K. **Rugby.**—Miss Muriel Walding, The Limes, Rugby. *Office:* 21, Regent Street, Rugby.
Q. **Ryde (Isle of Wight).**—Mrs. Grant, Northwood, Queen's Road, Ryde.
L. **St. Albans.**—Mrs. Stuart, South Lea, Hillside Road, St. Albans.
D. **St. Bees.**—Miss Florence Walker, 2, Victoria Terrace, St. Bees, Cumberland.
H. **St. Helens.**—Miss Christine Pilkington, The Hazels, Prescot.
P. **St. Ives.**—Mrs. F. Crichton Matthew, 9, Draycott Terrace, St. Ives, Cornwall.
C. **Sacriston.**—Miss M. E. M. Gunn, Prospect House, Sacriston.
Q. **Salisbury.**—Miss Hardy, Harncroft, Old Blandford Road, Salisbury.
O. **Saltash and District.**—Mrs. Waller, The Cottage, Burraton, near Saltash.
E. **Saltburn-by-the-Sea.**—Miss Leakey, 9, Leven Street, Saltburn-by-the-Sea.
E. **Scalby.**—*Hon. Sec.:* Miss M. Walton, *pro tem.*, Friedensthal, Scalby, Scarborough.
E. **Scarborough.**—*Hon. Sec.:* Mrs. Daniel, 8, Falconer Chambers, Huntriss Row, Scarborough.
Q. **Seaford.**—Miss S. A. Gardiner, Framfield, Sutton Avenue, Seaford.
H. **Seaforth.**—*Pro tem.* Mrs. Bell, Lyndhurst, Norma Road, Waterloo.
R. **Sevenoaks.**—Miss H. Hemmant, Bulimba, Sevenoaks.
Q. **Shanklin.**—Miss E. de B. Griffith, Snowden, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.
F. **Sheffield.**—Mrs. Gill, 19, Southgrove Road, Sheffield.
S. **Sherborne.**—*Pro tem.*, Mrs. Baxter, The Wilderness, Sherborne, Dorset.
L. **Sheringham.**—Miss Baker, White Lodge, Cromer Road, Sheringham.
C. **Shildon and District.**—Miss Alice Robson, Sunnydale, Shildon R.S.O., Durham.
F. **Shipley.**—Mrs. Woolley, 25, Victoria Avenue, Shipley, Yorks.
K. **Shipston-on-Stour.**—Miss Lilian Dickins, Cherington, Shipston-on-Stour.
R. **Shoreham and Otford.**—Miss Dorothy Scott, Shoreham, Sevenoaks.
C. **Shotley Bridge.**—Miss A. C. E. Walton-Wilson, Derwent Dene, Shotley Bridge, Northumberland.
J. **Shrewsbury.**—Miss Hills, 15, Butcher Row, Shrewsbury.
P. **Sidmouth and District.**—Lady Lockyer, 16, Pen-y-wern Road, S.W.
D. **Silloth.**—Miss Wilson, 4, Hylton Terrace, Silloth, Cumberland.
D. **Silverdale.**—Mrs. Sleigh, The Vicarage, Silverdale.
K. **Solihull and District.**—Mrs. Allport, One Oak, Solihull.
Branches: Knowle and Dorridge, Lapworth and District.
Q. **Southampton.**—Mrs. F. E. Dowson, The Chestnuts, Sarisbury, Southampton.
L. **Southend, Westcliff, and District.**—
H. **Southport.**—Miss Edith Crampton, 59, Belmont Street, Southport.
C. **South Shields.**—Miss Barbour, South View, South Shields, Co. Durham.
N. **South Somerset.**—*Pro tem.*, Mrs. Trigham Baker, Wayford Manor, near Crewkerne.
I. **Southwell.**—Miss Winifred Gascoigne, St. Michael's Cottage, Hoveringham.
L. **Southwold.**—Mrs. Charles Foster, Park Lane, Southwold.
F. **Sowerby Bridge.**—Mrs. Johnson, School House, Sowerby, Sowerby Bridge.
L. **Spalding.**—Mrs. Farrow, Limehurst, Spalding.
C. **Spennymoor.**—Mrs. Royston, 3, Horswell Gardens, Spennymoor, Co. Durham.
K. **Stafford.**—*Pro tem.*, Mrs. Mott, The Poplar, Brocton, Stafford.
G. **Stockport.**—Miss Andrew, 2, Victoria Grove, Heaton Chapel, near Stockport.
C. **Stockton-on-Tees.**—Miss Brown, Seaham House, Worthing Street, Stockton-on-Tees.
K. **Stoke-on-Trent, Newcastle-under-Lyme and District, with Leek.**—Miss Marjorie Barke, Stoke Lodge, Stoke-on-Trent.
J. **Stone.**—Miss Bertha Chapman, Mayfield House, Stone, Staffs.
J. **Stourbridge.**—Miss E. Downing, The Elms, Hagley, near Stourbridge.
Stowmarket.—Miss M. Hitchcock, Snitterfield, Stownpland, Stowmarket, Suffolk.
S. **Stratford-on-Avon.**—Mrs. Cameron Stuart, The Firs, Stratford-on-Avon.
N. **Street.**—Mrs. S. J. Clothier, Leigh Holt, Street, Somerset.
N. **Stroud.**—Miss Nancie Gorton, London Road, Stroud, Glos.
C. **Sunderland.**—Mrs. Johnson, 2, Gray Road, Sunderland, and Miss Johnson.
Q. **Sussex (Central).**—Miss E. C. Bevan, Horsgate, Cuckfield.
Branches: Cuckfield, Hayward's Heath, Horsted Keynes, Hurstpierpoint.
K. **Sutton Coldfield.**—Mrs. Raymond Gough, Weatheroak, Upper Holland Road, Sutton Coldfield.
N. **Swindon.**—Miss Kathleen Ainsworth, Summerville, Bath Road, Swindon.
N. **Taunton.**—Miss Greswell, 2, Haines Hill Terrace, Taunton.
P. **Teignmouth.**—Miss Langley, 3, Barnpark, Teignmouth, S. Devon.
L. **Thetford.**—Mrs. Hardy, St. Mary's Vicarage, Thetford, Norfolk.
P. **Three Towns and District.**—Dr. Mabel Ramsay, 4, Wentworth Villas, North Hill, Plymouth.
P. **Tiverton.**—Mrs. Ada B. Jefferd, Bank House, Tiverton, Devon.
R. **Tonbridge.**—Mrs. Ridgeway, Greatham, Tonbridge. Miss B. Milner, 26, The Drive, Tonbridge.
P. **Topsham.**—Mrs. Bush, 9, Clystlands, Topsham, Devon.
P. **Torquay.**—Miss N. H. Palmer, Villa Languard Middle Warberry Road, Torquay.
P. **Totnes.**—
P. **Truro.**—Miss M. J. Robinson, 46, Lemon Street, Truro.
R. **Tunbridge Wells.**—Mrs. Tattershall Dodd, and Miss Moseley. *Office:* 18, Crescent Road, Tunbridge Wells.
C. **Tynemouth.**—Miss H. W. Balleny, 5, Northumberland Square, North Shields.
P. **Wadebridge.**—Miss Helen Symons, Polseath, Wadebridge, Cornwall.
F. **Wakefield.**—Miss F. M. Beaumont, Hatfeild Hall, Wakefield.
C. **Walker and Wallsend.**—Miss M. Ellis, 615, Welbeck Road, Walker-on-Tyne.
H. **Wallasey and Wirral.**—*Hon. Sec.:* Miss E. F. McPherson, 16, Newland Drive, Wallasey, Cheshire. *Assist. Hon. Sec.:* Miss J. Ward Platt, Warre Dene, New Brighton, Cheshire.
Branches: Heswall.—*Correspondent:* Miss A. May, The Rectory, Heswall. West Kirby.—*Correspondent:* Miss Garlick, 5, Park Road, West Kirby.
K. **Walsall.**—*Pro tem.*, Miss Lowry, 74, Lysways Street, Walsall.
C. **Wanebeck S.E.**—Mrs. Tomlinson, Lilleville, Monkseaton.
H. **Warrington.**—Mrs. R. Pemberton, Bentley, Ellesmere Road, Stockton Heath, Warrington.
K. **Warwick and Leomington.**—Mrs. Alfred Hill, St. Bees, 20, Northumberland Road, Leamington.
K. **Wednesbury.**—Mrs. Thomas, 1, Loxdale Street, Wednesbury.
I. **Wellingborough.**—Miss L. James, The Laurels, Wellingborough, Northants.
J. **Wellington (Salop).**—Mrs. Clemson, Leahurst, Constitution Hill, Wellington, Salop, and Mrs. Van-Homrigh, Vine Cottage, Wellington, Salop.
N. **Wells.**—Mrs. Parsons, Principal's House, Wells.
K. **West Bromwich.**—Mrs. Langley Browne, Moor House, West Bromwich, Staffs.
C. **West Hartlepool.**—Mrs. Ainsley, Langdale House, 17, Clifton Avenue, West Hartlepool.
N. **Weston-super-Mare.**—Mrs. Thorpe, Beach Road, Weston-super-Mare.
Q. **Weybridge and District.**—Miss Agnes Gardiner, Heathfield, Weybridge.
G. **Whaley Bridge.**—Miss C. D. Simpson, Lynton, Whaley Bridge.
E. **Whitby.**—Miss Thornton, Sleights, Yorks.
J. **Whitchurch.**—Mrs. Clay Finch, Bark Hill House, Whitchurch, Salop.
D. **Whitehaven.**—Miss Cowie, 83, Scotch Street, Whitehaven.
G. **Wigan and District.**—Mrs. Fairhurst, Knowles Villa, Warrington Road, Pemberton, Wigan.
G. **Wilmslow, Styal, and Alderley Edge.**—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. M. Greg, Lode Hill, Styal, Cheshire.
N. **Wilts. (South).**—Mrs. Peart, Fovant, Salisbury.
Q. **Winchester.**—Miss A. E. Dumbleton, Wyke Lodge, Bereweeke Road, Winchester.
N. **Winchcombe and District.**—Mrs. Springfield, The Bays, Winchcombe, Glos., and Miss Jordan, 8, Royal Parade, Cheltenham.
N. **Winscombe.**—Mrs. Tanner, Fordlynch, Winscombe, Somerset.
G. **Winsford.**—Miss Mary Walsh, The Hollies, Winsford, Cheshire.
O. **Woburn Sands.**—Miss H. M. Brown, Daneswood, Woburn Sands.
Q. **Woking.**—Miss Davies Colley, Briarwood, Woking.
O. **Wokingham.**—Miss Violet Eustace, Montague House, Wokingham, Berks.
K. **Wolverhampton.**—Mrs. F. D. Taylor, 107, Waterloo Road, Wolverhampton.
L. **Woodbridge.**—Mrs. Brooke Edwards, Singli, Cumberland Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
J. **Worcester.**—Miss M. M. Williams, 19, Droitwich Road, Worcester.
D. **Workington and District.**—Mrs. Oldfield, Windy Nook, Craig Road, Workington, and Mrs. Curry, 36, Mason Street, Workington.
Q. **Worthing.**—Miss Helen Wright, *Office*, 1, Warwick Street, Worthing; and Miss Bowen.
N. **Yeovil.**—*Pro tem.*, Mrs. Harold Bradford, Hendford Hill, Yeovil.
E. **York.**—Mrs. G. K. Meyer, *Office*, 10, Museum Street, York.

B.—Scotland.

Aberdeen.—Miss Grant Smith, Balvenie, Cults, Aberdeenshire. *Office:* 214, Union Street, Aberdeen.
Abernethy.—Miss Williamson, Ochil View, Abernethy, Perthshire.
Alloa.—Mrs. Andrew, 20, Fenton Street, Alloa, Scotland.
Alva.—Miss Mary J. Lodge, Strude Cottage, Alva, Clackmannanshire.
Ardrossan and Saltcoats.—Mrs. Kerr, 38, Sydney Street, Saltcoats, Ayrshire.
Auchterarder.—Miss E. Douglas, Benchonzie, Auchterarder.
Ayr and Troon.—Mrs. Harvey, B.A., Wodview, Troon.
Beauly.—Miss A. Munro, The School, Beauly, Inverness-shire.
Berwickshire.—Mrs. Hope, Sunwick, Berwick-on-Tweed.
Blairmore.—Mrs. Leggat, Duart Tower, Blairmore, Argyllshire.
Brechin.—Miss Jeannie Duncan, 31, Southesk Street, Brechin, N.B.
Bridge of Weir.—Mrs. J. J. Moffat, 2, St. George's Terrace, Bridge of Weir.
Brora.—Mrs. Hugh Ross, School House, Brora, Sutherland.
Castle Douglas.—Mrs. Patrick Gifford, The Cottage, Castle Douglas, N.B.
Crieff.—Miss Kingborn, Mayfield, Crieff.
Cupar.—Miss Davidson, Bonvil, Cupar, Fife.
Dingwall.—Miss Ledingham, 70a, High Street, Dingwall.
Dollar.—Miss Marjorie Kent, Drummond Cottage, Dollar, N.B.
Dornoch.—Miss Murray, Victoria Cottage, Sutherland Road, Dornoch, Sutherland.
Dunbar.—Miss F. Mellse Aspinwall, 4, Bowmont Terrace, Dunbar.
Dundee.—Miss Henderson. *Office:* 12, Meadowside, Dundee. *Branch:* Carmonstie.
Dunfermline.—Miss Robertson, Benachie, Dunfermline.
Edinburgh.—Miss K. M. Loudon. *Org. Sec.:* Miss Lisa Gordon. *Office:* 40, Shandwick Place, Edinburgh.
Elgin and Lossiemouth.—Miss MacPherson, The Studio, 23, High Street, Elgin, and Miss Forsyth, Balquharran, Lossiemouth.
Falkirk.—Mrs. Robb, Laurieston Manse, Falkirk.
Fortrose.—Mrs. S. J. Haldane, St. Catherine's, Fortrose.
Galashiels.—Miss Smith, Sunnybrae, Magdala Terrace, Galashiels.
Glasgow.—Miss Lindsay. *Office:* 202, Hope Street, Glasgow.
Glenfarg.—Miss Jessie Seaton, Green Bank, Glenfarg.
Golspie.—Miss Brown, The Lawson Hospital, Golspie, Sutherland.
Branch: Lairg.
Gourock.—Miss Mowat, c/o Miss Masterton, 2, Castle Gardens, Gourock.
Greenock.—Mrs. Laurie, Red House, 38, Ardgowan Street, Greenock.
Haddington.—Mrs. Kerr, Barney Mains, Haddington, N.B.
Hawick.—Miss Williamson, 18, Buccleuch Street, Hawick.
Helmsdale.—Miss MacIntyre, Sutherland Street, Helmsdale.
Innerleithen.—Miss A. Ballantyne, Beechwood, Innerleithen, N.B.
Inverness.—Mrs. James Fraser, 19, Old Edinburgh Road, Inverness.
John o' Groats.—Mrs. Begg, Brims, and Miss Brenda Macdonald, Only Lodge, Thurso.
Kelso.—Mrs. Fleming, Abbey Row, Kelso.
Kilmalcolm.—Mrs. Wood, Barclaven, Kilmalcolm, Renfrewshire.
Kilmarnock.—Mrs. Hay, Leslie Lodge, Dundonald Road, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.
Kirkcaldy Burghs.—Mrs. Honeyman, Sauchendene, Kirkcaldy.
Kirkcudbright and District.—Miss Charlotte Banks, 53, Castle Street, Kirkcudbright.
Largs.—Miss Margaret Paton, Mansfield, Largs, Ayrshire.
Lenzie.—Miss M. H. Kerr, Clunaline, Lenzie.
Leven.—Mrs. Galloway, Kinellan, Leven.
Melrose.—Miss Riddell, The Cloisters, Melrose, N.B.
Montrose.—Miss Hossack, 89, Bridge Street, Montrose.
Nairn.—Miss Blane, *pro tem.*, 39, Bloomfield Terrace, S.W.
North Berwick.—Lady Schäfer, Marly Knowle, North Berwick.
Oban.—Miss Ada Marsden, St. John's House, Oban.
Orcadian.—Mrs. Cursiter, Dalsybank, Kirkwall, Orkney.
Paisley.—Miss Risk, 36, Whitehaugh Drive, Paisley.
Peebles.—Mrs. W. E. Thorburn, Hay Lodge, Peebles.
Perth.—Mrs. Slater, West Manse, Scone.
Branches: Bridge of Earn, Scone, Alyth, and Cupar Angus.
St. Andrews.—Mrs. Scott, St. Regulus, St. Andrews.
Branches: Crail, Anstruther, and Newburgh.
Selkirk.—Mrs. Connochie, Park House, Selkirk.
Shetland.—Miss Jamieson, Twagios, Lerwick, Shetland.
Stranraer.—Dr. Mary Pirret, Fernlea, Stranraer, Wigtownshire.
Stirlingshire.—Mrs. Alec Morrison, Roselea, Bridge of Allan.
Tain.—Miss D. Stewart, Balanlock, Tain, Ross-shire.
Branches: Ardgay, Bonar Bridge, Portmahomack.
Tayside.—Miss Maxwell, Kinbank, Wormit-on-Tay.
Wick.—Miss Stephen, 6, Coach Road, Wick.

Wales.

L. **Aberdare and District.**—Mrs. Pritchard, Corinthia Villa, Elm Grove, Aberdare.
L. **Abergavenny.**—Miss Gardner, "Hawkhurst," Western Road, Abergavenny.
L. **Aberystwyth.**—Miss Marles Thomas, Somerville, South Terrace, Aberystwyth.
H. **Bangor.**—Mrs. C. Price White, Rockleigh, Bangor.
Branch: Llanfairfechan.
L. **Bargoed and District.**—Mrs. Iorweth Clark, Hillside Park, Bargoed.
L. **Brecon and District.**—Miss Elizabeth Jane Edwards, 2, Camden Villas, Brecon.
L. **Bridgend.**—Miss Helen Lloyd, Quarello Road, Bridgend.
L. **Cardiff and District.**—Miss Howell, 132, Queen Street, Cardiff.
Branch: Penarth.
L. **Carmarthen.**—Miss B. A. Holme, Kai-ora, Myrddin Crescent, Carmarthen.
H. **Carnarvon.**—Mrs. E. P. Evans, Roman Villa, Carnarvon; and Miss Eyle Davies, Cartrefle, Segontium Road South, Carnarvon.
Branch: Pen-y-groes.
H. **Colwyn Bay.**—Miss M. Spencer, Farlands, Penrhyn Bay, near Llandudno.
H. **Criccieth.**—Mrs. Walter Jones, Emu, Criccieth.
H. **Dolgelly.**—Mrs. John Jones, Wenallt, Springfield Street, Dolgelly, and Miss Gertrude Lewis, Dr. Williams' School, Dolgelly.
L. **Ebbw Vale.**—Miss A. E. Johns, Caegwyn, Ebbw Vale.
L. **Farmers District.**—Miss Bessie Williams, Bedwellty, Farmers, Llanwrda, R.S.O., Carmarthen.
L. **Kidwelly and Ferryside.**—Miss E. M. Meredith, "Brynhyfryd," Kidwelly, S. Wales.
L. **Lampeter.**—Miss Minnie C. Davies, Velindre House, Lampeter.
H. **Llandudno.**—Miss Wright, Preswylfa, Abbey Road, Llandudno.
L. **Llanelly.**—Miss Smith, 9, Mina Street, Llanelly.
L. **Llangollen.**—Miss B. Stewart, Oaklands, Llangollen.
L. **Merionethshire.**—Mrs. Francis Lewis, Balkan Hill, Aberdovey.
L. **Merthyr and District.**—Mrs. M. J. Williams, 1, Lewis Terrace, Heolgerrig, Merthyr Tydfil.
L. **Neath, Briton Ferry, and District.**—Mrs. Tonner, 22, Rugby Avenue, Neath.
H. **Penmaenmawr.**—Miss A. M. Harker, Glan Afon, Penmaenmawr, and Mrs. Philip Williams, Cynlas, Penmaenmawr.
L. **Pontypool and District.**—Miss Gwladys M. Bailey, The Grove, Pontnewynydd, near Pontypool, and Miss Muriel Mosely, Ty-Gwyn, Pontnewynydd.
H. **Pwllheli.**—Miss Moody, Penlam Street, Pwllheli.
H. **Rhyl and District.**—Mrs. Williams, The Studio, High Street, Rhyl.

L. **Swansea.**—Miss Aaron Thomas, Dolgoy, West Cross, Glam., and Mrs. Moore, 14, Cwmdonkin Terrace, Swansea.

L. **Upper Rhondda.**—Miss M. Jamieson Williams, 38, Stuart Street, Treorchy, Wales, and Miss Ridley, The Schools, Blaen-Rhondda.

H. **Wrexham.**—Miss Price, 76, Beechley Road, Wrexham.

India.

R. **Mussoorie.**—Miss Weatherley, "The Deodara," Mussoorie, India

News from the Societies and Federations.

Eastern Counties—*continued.*

ORGANISATION.—During the month of February a series of meetings have been held in the Eye and Diss Districts, in small villages on the borderland of Norfolk and Suffolk. Mrs. Tillot, of Yaxley, arranged meetings at Thornham (Feb. 4th), Yaxley (Feb. 5th), Thrandeston (Feb. 7th), and Braisworth (Feb. 9th). Miss Packard, Mrs. Drake, and Mrs. Bingley helped in working them up, and Mrs. Drake, Rev. Bingley, and Mr. Flowerdew acted as chairmen. Miss Waring was the speaker. About sixteen "Friends" joined.

On February 16th a well attended meeting was held at Eye Town Hall. The Rev. H. Drake was in the chair, and Mrs. Rackham and Miss Waring spoke. About three members and about eight "Friends" joined. The audience was a youthful one, but it listened attentively.

On February 17th Mrs. Flowerdew gave an afternoon meeting at Billingford Hall, to which the women of Billingford village were invited. About twenty were present. Mrs. White and Miss Waring spoke, and were introduced by Mrs. Flowerdew. Eight "Friends" joined, and the women present expressed a wish that their husbands should have the chance of attending a meeting. Mrs. Flowerdew is going to arrange one shortly for them. There are now twenty "Friends" in the small village of Billingford, which probably hardly numbers more than twenty houses, and is miles from any station. The same evening Mrs. Flowerdew arranged a meeting at the Crown Hotel, Diss. The room was nearly full. Two new members joined. Miss Waring spoke, and Mrs. Flowerdew took the chair. Mrs. Speirs helped with the arrangements for the meeting, and has undertaken to distribute literature from time to time in Diss.

HODDESDON.—On February 5th the first of a series of lectures was given in the Coffee Tavern Hall. Mrs. E. R. Edwards addressed a small but interested audience on "Problems of Motherhood and the Care of Children." Mrs. J. Pearce took the chair.

WALTHAM CROSS.—On February 10th a very successful afternoon meeting was held in Trinity Hall. The chair was taken by the Vicar, the Rev. H. N. Eales. Lady Frances Balfour delighted her audience, composed mostly of women, by a very convincing and well-reasoned address. Thirty-nine names were collected as intending members or "Friends," and THE COMMON CAUSE sold out.

IPSWICH.—February 16th. A very successful public meeting at the Co-operative Hall. The large audience represented the working men and women of Ipswich. Speakers, Mrs. Cooper and Mr. Cameron Grant, Mrs. Cooper gave a very interesting speech, showing how the women workers in the cotton industry in Lancashire had raised the common level of wages by their organisation in Trade Unions; men and women receiving equal wages for equal work in the Lancashire cotton industry. Mr. Cameron Grant, in an able speech, made his points as an employer of women, and said that owing to laws made by men only, the woman worker was prevented in many ways from improving her condition.

COLCHESTER.—On February 19th the members of this Society held their monthly meeting in St. Helen's Club. In spite of many other attractions, the attendance was good. Part of Sir Almroth Wright's "Case Against Women's Suffrage" was read and warmly criticised. Another member has volunteered to sell THE COMMON CAUSE in the street.

WOODBRIDGE.—The lecture on "The Borstal System," arranged for February 19th, was unavoidably postponed, but Mrs. Runciman hopes to give it later.

FELIXSTOWE.—The lecture for February 19th, arranged in conjunction with Woodbridge, was postponed at the same time. The members and friends look forward to hearing Mrs. Runciman later.

February 27th.—A successful whist drive was given in a private house kindly lent by Mrs. Taylor. In the course of the evening Miss Place made a brief address. Four new members and eleven "Friends" were enrolled. Thanks to the generous gifts of prizes and refreshments, the expenses will be small, and a few pounds will be realised.

NORWICH.—On February 6th a most successful "At Home" for working girls was given by Miss Constance E. Smith. Theatricals, music, and a short address by Dr. Bell, were the order of the evening.

February 19th.—Miss Waring followed up the work done at Wymondham by taking part in a Debate. The work amongst Trade Unions continues. The Postmen's Federation has passed a resolution in favour of W.S., making the eighth Trade Union to do so.

Mrs. Southwell has taken up the work of Press Secretary. The *Eastern Daily Press* has opened its columns to monthly articles dealing with the Women's Movement, if signed by well-known local ladies. Mrs. Rackham, Miss Gaddesden, and Miss Helen C. Colman have contributed so far.

LOWESTOFT.—January 27th.—Very successful meetings were held, both afternoon and evening. Interested audiences listened to Miss Matters. Literature and copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold well, and new members were enrolled.

February 23rd.—A splendid meeting, mostly of men, passed a resolution calling on the Government for a measure for the enfranchisement of women. The chair was taken by Dr. Worthington. The speakers were Rev. C. H. Poppleton and Mr. H. R. Ponder. Six new members joined.

EAST HERTS.—February 20th.—A very successful entertainment was given at Highcross. An appreciative audience listened to an entertainment which included music and a spirited performance of "A Chat with Mrs. Chicky." Mrs. Britten, the local Secretary, giving a capital rendering of Mrs. Chicky. £4 10s. was realised, after paying expenses.

LETCHWORTH.—February 8th.—By invitation of the I.L.P., Miss Creah gave an interesting address on "Joseph Mazzini and the Women's Movement."

EPPING.—Miss Creah gave a lecture at the Women's Co-operative Guild on "The Housing Problem."

BOSTON, LINCS.—February 19th.—A very successful meeting was held. The chair was taken by the Rev. W. Jennings. Miss Matters gave a good address. Five new members joined, and it is hoped that the interest roused will lead to more joining. There was a good sale of copies of THE COMMON CAUSE.

Kentish Federation.

The next Sub-Committee will be held at 6, Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, on March 18th, at 2.30 p.m., and the next Committee at the same time and place on April 1st.

FAVERSHAM.—Public meeting on February 4th. Mrs. O'Neill (President of the newly-formed N.U.W.S. Society) in the chair. Speakers, Miss Griffith-Jones and Miss Palmer. Subject: "The Disabilities of Women in English Law and Custom." The meeting was well attended, and there was only one dissentient to the resolution demanding a Government Woman Suffrage Bill. Six new members and a good many "Friends" joined the Society; and, though late in the field, Faversham looks like going ahead now.

HERNE BAY.—Another highly successful Social Evening took place on February 18th, at the Girdless Private Hotel, the rooms of which were kindly placed at the disposal of the Society by the proprietress. An interesting speech was given by Miss Griffith-Jones. Mrs. Cowper-Field was in the chair. Several copies of THE COMMON CAUSE and Mrs. Fawcett's book, "Women's Suffrage," and a number of badges were sold. Twelve new members and twenty-four "Friends" joined. There were a good many men present, and dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

On February 17th Miss Griffith-Jones addressed the Herne Bay Literary Society on "Women Authors and Reformers."

ROCHESTER.—A public meeting was held at Chatham Town Hall on February 2nd, at which Mrs. Philip Snowden was the principal speaker, with the Hon. Mrs. Franklin in the chair. Mrs. Snowden was very well received. £2 16s. was collected, and the sale of tickets realised £10. Six members have since joined, and several "Friends" have signed cards. A small Study Circle has been held, and the members agreed to buy pamphlets regarding "The Child and the State." Leaflets were distributed at the gate of Chatham Dockyard on February 7th.

RAMSGATE.—Annual general meeting, in the Foresters' Hall, on January 30th. In the absence of the President (Mrs. Oakley-Coles), whose health did not permit her to be present, the chair was taken by Mrs. Channing Pearce, Vice-President. Mrs. Howe read the annual report, and mentioned that new ground had been broken at Broadstairs and Minster-in-Thanet, where meetings had been held. The Branch has now a membership of from 167 to 190, in spite of the loss of Margate members, who now have a branch of their own. The Society has greatly missed the services of the energetic Secretary who has filled that post for five years, and it is hoped that on her return from India she will resume the Secretaryship. Mrs. Neville Wyatt proposed the adoption of the report. Other speakers were Mrs. Channing Pearce, Mr. Molony, Miss Stokes, and Miss Ekins. After the business was concluded, Mr. J. S. Soans gave an interesting address on Women's Suffrage.

SHOREHAM and OTFORD.—A drawing-room meeting was held at Darent Hulme, Shoreham, on Thursday, January 22nd. Mrs. Alys Russell, B.A., spoke on "The Child and the State," and three new members joined the Society.

TONBRIDGE.—On January 16th a Speaker's Practice Class was held. Mrs. Venning spoke on the "Position of Women in History," and a discussion followed. On January 29th a "White Elephant" tea took place in aid of the funds of the local Branch, and £3 was raised.

The Albert Hall Demonstration was well advertised, and three delegates were present from the Tonbridge and District Trades and Labour Council, representing 732 members. A sweated Industries Exhibition is being organised, and will be held after Easter.

MAIDSTONE.—The inaugural meeting of the Maidstone Branch of the N.U.W.S.S. was held in the Howard de Walden Institute on February 19th. In the absence of the President (Sir John Cockburn), Mrs. Hewlett Hobbs, one of the Secretaries, occupied the chair. The principal speaker was Miss Griffith-Jones, who addressed the meeting on "Why Women Want the Vote." Twelve new members joined, and £1 was collected. The *Kent Messenger* published an account of the meeting.

HIGHAM.—A public meeting, kindly arranged by the W.L.A., was held in Higham schoolroom on February 9th. Mrs. Walter Smith and Miss Griffith-Jones were the speakers. Mr. Sport was in the chair.

SITTINGBOURNE.—On February 19th a public meeting was held in the Town Hall. Mrs. Rackham was the speaker. Miss Griffith-Jones was in the chair.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—On February 24th Miss Palmer addressed an appreciative audience at the Women's Co-operative Guild, Kensington Street.

On February 26th a very successful meeting was held at the Suffrage Rooms, Crescent Road, when Mr. A. K. Neve (Tonbridge) spoke on "Children and the Poor Law." Tea was served at the close.

South Wales and Monmouthshire.

BARRY.—On February 24th Miss Barke, at the request of the League of Young Liberals, addressed a meeting of the Society held in the Y.M.C.A. After a great many questions and a good deal of discussion, the resolution was carried with one dissentient: "That this meeting urges upon the Government the necessity of introducing a measure for the enfranchisement of women."

CARDIFF.—Miss Foxley, M.A., is very kindly taking a speakers' class in the Office (132, Queen Street) every Monday.

February 15th.—At a combined meeting of the Brotherhoods of the Men's Club attached and the University Settlement in Cardiff, the following resolution was passed unanimously: "That this meeting calls upon his Majesty's Government to bring in a measure of Women's Suffrage without delay." Miss Foxley, M.A., addressed the meeting.

February 16th.—Miss Barke, M.A., addressed the members of the Literary and Debating Society at the Roath Presbyterian Church. The Rev. — Maclean took the chair. There was a large audience, and a very animated discussion followed. Several copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and two new members joined.

NEWPORT AND DISTRICT.—January 5th.—The Railway Women's Guild meeting was addressed by Miss Atkey (Matron of the Royal Gwent Hospital).

January 18th.—No. 4 Branch of the National Union of Railwaymen—Speaker, Miss Foxley, M.A.—Resolution carried *nem. con.*—Fifty-six "F.W.S." cards signed.

February 5th.—Annual meeting—St. Mark's Schools—Speaker, Dr. Erie Evans—About 110 members present.

February 13th.—Lecture on "Child Employment" to the Commercial Road Wesleyan Guild—Speaker, Dr. Stanley Watkins.

February 16th.—I.L.P. Women's Guild was addressed by Mrs. Meggitt.

February 22nd.—I.L.P. Women's Guild public meeting was addressed by Miss Foxley, M.A.

Study circles and speakers' classes are being held on Mondays and Wednesday each week, commencing on Monday, February 9th, and Wednesday, February 11th.

NEATH AND DISTRICT.—A meeting has been held at the Mikado Café, the chair being taken by Mr. W. Graham. The Secretary, Mrs. W. G. Imner, B.A., read an address from the newly-elected President, Mrs. Lennant, of Cadoxton Lodge, who was unable to be present, urging upon all to labour in such a spirit that the Branch might become a living power in the town and neighbourhood. Mr. Graham, in introducing the speaker gave some telling local instances wherein the organisation of women workers would be of much service. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. G. H. Watson, who pointed out the effect of the industrial revolution upon women generally.

PONTYPRIDD.—Four meetings were held during January. No report has been received for February. These four meetings were addressed by (1) Miss Bedford, Headmistress of the Girls' Intermediate School; (2) Mr Watkins, of Penarth; (3) Miss Harvey; (4) Miss Foxley, M.A.

SWANSEA.—February 2nd.—A debate was announced to be held at the Conservative and Unionist Club. In favor: Miss Foxley. Against: Miss Gladys Pott. No report has been received of this meeting.

February 8th.—At a meeting of the Associated Society of Engineers and Firemen a resolution was passed that a petition should be signed by the members of the Branch in favour of W.S. Eleven "Friends'" cards were signed, and eleven copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

February 9th.—A drawing-room meeting was held by kind invitation of Mrs. Howells. Sixteen new members joined. On the same date, at a meeting of the Operative Stonemasons' Society, a resolution in favour of W.S. was passed. Eight "Friends'" cards were signed. Twelve copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

February 10th.—A drawing-room meeting was held by kind invitation of Mrs Goldberg. Four new members joined. On the same date the Furnishing Trades' Association passed a resolution in favour of W.S. Seven "Friends'" cards were signed.

February 11th.—The second annual meeting of members was held. The Society was reported to have 224 members. The business meeting was followed by a lecture by Miss Muriel Matters on "Ibsen's Social Dramas and their Bearing on Modern Problems." About £10 worth of tickets were sold. There was a good attendance. Forty copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

February 12th.—A small meeting was held at the Y.W.C.A. Mrs. Hicks was the speaker. One new member joined. Tea was kindly provided by Mrs. Blundell.

South-Western Federation.

LAUNCESTON.—February 20th—Members' meeting—A paper on "Feeble-minded Children" was read by Mrs. Horloch, and was much appreciated. Interesting discussions arose out of the paper, and the meeting was most successful.

KELLY.—Meadwell Parish Room—A small meeting was held on February 20th, at which the Rev. H. Goldney Baker spoke on "The Effect of Women's Suffrage in New Zealand."

TEIGNMOUTH.—February 5th.—The annual general meeting of the Teignmouth Society took place at 2, Landscore Villas, by kind permission of Mrs. Sandeman. There was a good atttendance, and an interesting address was given by Miss Mathieson, M.A. Three new members joined, and some literature was sold.

EXETER.—February 25th—Large Barnfield Hall—Chair, Walker King, Esq.—Speaker, Mrs. Philip

Snowden. Among the supporters on the platform were the Lady Rosalind Northcote, Mr. S. Andrew, Mr. A. E. Harper, and Mr. Loram (Chairman of the Liberal Association). The hall was crowded with a most sympathetic audience, and Mrs. Snowden was accorded a very warm welcome. A resolution—"That this meeting demands a Government Bill to give the vote to women, this being a measure long overdue"—was proposed by Mrs. Snowden, seconded by Miss Montgomery, and carried with only two dissentients.

North-Eastern Federation.

NEWCASTLE.—January 30th.—Drawing-room meeting at 9, Ellison Place. Hostess, Mrs. George Hall. Mrs. Price presided over a very good attendance, and Miss Irene Cox spoke on "The Girl in Industry."

February 5th.—A small public meeting was held in the Co-operative Hall, Heaton Road. Miss Andrew took the chair, and Miss Geraldine Cooke spoke on "The Necessity of the Vote for Women in the Home."

February 6th.—A very successful dance was held in the Barras Bridge Assembly Rooms. The profits are expected to exceed £25.

MORPETH.—February 3rd.—A public meeting was held in the Town Hall, when Miss Geraldine Cooke delighted her audience. Mrs. and the Misses Wood gave an entertainment in aid of the Mandate Fund, and got £2 2s. Morpeth sent altogether £6 9s. 6d. to the Mandate Fund, and three men delegates to the Demonstration. Two dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE are sold weekly.

DARLINGTON.—February 10th—At Home—Temperance Institute. Mrs. Stanley Leathes was unable to fulfil her engagement, on account of illness. Miss C. M. Gordon, M.A., kindly took her place. Miss I. S. A. Beaver spoke on behalf of the coming exhibition in Newcastle and the Mandate Fund. Collection for latter, £1 7s. The chair was taken by Mrs. A. F. Pease. One new member was gained, and twenty copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

The Darlington Trades' Council has unanimously passed a resolution demanding a Government measure for Women's Suffrage. This Council represents about 3,500 men. The Council was represented at the Albert Hall meeting by a proxy delegate, but owing to the Secretary having received the information *after* the meeting, this Council was not added to the list of representatives.

BIRTLEY.—February 20th.—A meeting was held in the Society's Rooms, Durham, to form a Women's Suffrage Society in Birtley.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—February 6th.—An afternoon meeting was held in Birk's Café. The speakers were Miss Geraldine Cooke and Miss I. S. A. Beaver. Chair, Mrs. A. E. Guile. Miss Cooke gave a most successful propaganda address, while Miss Beaver appealed for the Mandate Fund and for the Exhibition of Women's Crafts and Industries, to be held by the Federation. £1 11s. was collected for the Albert Hall meeting, and three new members were enrolled.

GATESHEAD.—January 28th—1, Cuthbert Street, Bensham—Chair, Miss Temperley—Speaker, Miss Ruth Dodds, who, under the title "Some Forgotten Women," gave many examples from history of special courage and enterprise in women. Recitations by Miss Burgham were much enjoyed.

February 4th—Bewick Hall—Chair, Miss Almond—Speaker, Mrs. Mundella, of Sunderland Society, whose helpful address on "Women as Citizens" led to a good discussion and five new members Mrs. Bowerman sang.

February 11th—1, Cuthbert Street, Bensham—Chair, Councillor Ollier—Speaker, Councillor Fibbens on "The Needs of our School Children." A very good address, followed by animated discussion, in which several men took part. Mrs. Dolan recited.

February 18th—Bewick Hall—Chair, Mrs. Hepple—Miss Ruth Dodds read a paper on "Mary Astell." Soloist, Mrs. J. Denton.

East Midland Federation.

Most of the Societies were represented at the N.U. Council Meeting and the Albert Hall Demonstration. Many Societies were also instrumental in calling the attention of local Trade Unions and other societies to the Demonstration, and inducing them to send delegates to London. In some cases grants were made from the funds of the local Suffrage Societies to defray part of the expenses of the Trade Union delegates from their own districts.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—The Burton W.S.S. is continuing a new series of the Market At Homes in Friar's Walk Schools. The address at the opening meeting on February 5th was given by Miss Holland, of Barton, a prominent members of the Association of Women Workers. On February 19th, Mrs. W. B. Worthington, of the Derby W.S.S., spoke on "The Solidarity of Women." On February 12th, a highly successful Suffrage entertainment was given, the *pièce de résistance* being an original dramatic sketch by Mrs. T. R. Shercliff, a member of the Burton Society, entitled "The Rise of Bachelorhood," followed by a miscellaneous selection. The whole went with spirit, and as the room was crowded, the venture should prove helpful to the Society's funds.

DERBY.—Mrs. Worthington has given a series of lectures on "Women and Children" in Duffield during January and February with marked success, and has promised to repeat them in Derby next month. Mrs. Worthington and Miss Meynell have both spoken at Burton meetings, and the latter also had a good reception at a meeting in Derby of a local reading society, which tried in vain to find an "Anti" to oppose her. Mrs. Dowson, of Nottingham, and Miss Alison Garland have held a meeting at Derby, by kind invitation of Mrs. Boden, to try to enlist members for the Liberal Suffrage Union. There seems to be some difference of opinion among Liberal women as to whether Mr. Raymond Asquith, the prospective Liberal candidate, had promised at least to abstain from voting against Women's Suffrage Bills in Parliament. It is hoped that this matter will be cleared up. The Derby Society has been busy with preparations for a public meeting to be addressed by Miss Geraldine Cooke, and also for the opening of their Suffrage Shop, a new venture from which good results are expected.

GRANTHAM.—The annual meeting was held in the Co-operative Hall on February 5th; Mrs. Arthur Hutchinson in the chair. After the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, and the election and re-election of the officers and Committee, an address was given by Miss Blackstone (N.U. Organiser) on "The Present Situation of the Women's Question." On February 9th, at the conclusion of a Unionist demonstration in the Theatre Royal, Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., received a deputation from the Grantham W.S.S. Lord Robert's advice was asked on several questions, to one of which he replied that he thought the best way to help our friends in Parliament was to organise our municipal votes, giving them only to those in favour of Women's Suffrage.

MANSFIELD.—The annual meeting was held on February 18th, at the house of Miss Barrington, Edenwood, at the conclusion of the ordinary business, an address was given by Miss Ruth Giles, N.U. Organiser. On February 24th a meeting was held in the Town Hall, at which Miss Wright, President of the Branch, took the chair, and Miss Geraldine Cooke was the principal speaker. The resolution demanding a Government measure was carried unanimously.

MELTON MOWBRAY.—By kind invitation of Mrs. Dixon, a meeting was held at the White House, Melton Mowbray, on February 27th. Mrs. Stuart Smith was in the chair, and after discussion of preliminary details for Miss Cooke's meeting on March 6th, Miss Giles, Assistant Organiser, gave a brief address on "The Friends of Women's Suffrage Scheme."

PETERBOROUGH.—On February 16th Mrs. Handel Booth, wife of Mr. Handel Booth, M.P., gave an address at the Church Institute under the auspices of the N.U.W.S.S., on the subject of "The Medical Inspection of Young Children," with special reference to the recent appointment of a school nurse in Peterborough. Mrs. Page, President of the Branch, took the chair. A vote of thanks to Mrs. Booth for her interesting address, proposed by Mrs. Clayton and seconded by Dr. Cane, was carried unanimously.

SKEGNESS.—Since the beginning of February, except for the few days of the Council Meetings in London, Miss Blackstone has been working in Skegness and district in preparation for the public meeting. This was a great success, and the eloquent speech of Miss Muriel Matters made a deep impression upon her audience. A collection of £1 15s. was taken. Thirty-nine copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and there are now fourteen members and twenty-five to thirty Friends of Women's Suffrage at Skegness and Wainfleet, where Miss Blackstone addressed a drawing-room meeting, by kind permission of Mrs. Tindale, at Wainfleet Hall.

WELLINGBOROUGH.—A successful public meeting was held in the Central Hall on February 27th. Councillor William Sharman presided, and Miss Geraldine Cooke was the speaker. The resolution was carried unanimously. One new member and ten "Friends" joined. Twenty-six copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and a collection of £2 was taken.

Manchester and District.

BOLTON.—This Society, for the first time, sent as many as four delegates to the N.U. Council. A considerable amount of work was also done with a view to obtaining representatives of men's organisations to attend the Albert Hall Demonstration.

On February 9th a meeting was held in the St. Luke's Parochial Hall. The chair was taken by Mrs. Gibbon, and a resolution demanding a Government measure of Women's Suffrage was proposed by Miss Eskrigge, of Liverpool, and seconded by Mr. P. B. Barlow, and carried unanimously.

The Suffrage Shop in Bradshawgate is the scene of constant propaganda work. During the last four months more than £7 worth of literature has been sold, besides a large number of copies of THE COMMON CAUSE. Sewing parties, in preparation for the Suffrage May Fair (May 1st and 2nd), are held at the shop on Monday and Wednesday afternoons.

BURNLEY.—A public meeting was held on Monday evening, February 9th, in Brunswick Annexe. The chair was taken by Mr. Stanton Barnes. A resolution was put by the Chairman, urging the Government to fulfil its pledges by introducing a Government Bill to confer votes on women on the same terms as given to men. This was seconded in a very vivid, fighting speech by Councillor Margaret Ashton, M.A. She bitterly resented the breach of faith committed by Mr. Asquith after the Reform Bill fiasco. She realised it was impossible for the Government to redeem its pledge during the present Parliament, and then sketched the present policy of the National Union. We are to strain every nerve to return a large Labour contingent in the next General Election, with, preferably, a Liberal Government having a small majority; in which case (the Irish Party being by then out of the way), the Labour Party would hold the balance of power. Then we should be sure of a Women's Suffrage Bill with Government backing.

BUXTON.—An afternoon meeting was held at Collinson's Café on February 6th, when Miss Olga Hertz, P.L.G., Manchester Township, spoke on "The Poor Law," and was listened to with keen interest. Mrs. Shody (Chapel en le Frith) kindly took the chair, and there was a good attendance. Further meetings are arranged for the first Fridays in March and April.

MARPLE.—December 6th, 1913—Mrs. Stanton Barnes gave an address on "The Child and the State"—Chair, Mrs. Sinclair—Good attendance.

January 19th.—Rev. L. Short read a paper on "The Spiritual Basis of Women's Suffrage."—Chair, A. J. Sinclair, Esq.—Very interesting paper.

February 9th—Drawing-room meeting at Mrs. Budenberg's, Marple—Speaker, Miss Helen Fraser—Chair, Mrs. Hiller (Hon. Sec., &c.)—Very successful meeting—Seven new members joined.

SALE.—On Friday, February 27th, the annual meeting of the Society was held in the Free Library. About ninety members and "Friends" were present. Mrs. Stoney presided. After the election of officers, Miss Muriel Matters gave a delightful and stimulating speech. The result was that several new members and "Friends" were enrolled.

STOCKPORT.—A meeting of the members of this Society was held in Crossley's Café on Monday, February 16th, at which twenty were present. Dr. Edith Guest gave a most interesting paper on "Women and Labour," followed by a discussion.

THE ANCOATS SUFFRAGE CLUB held a successful Whist Drive on February 18th to pay the expenses of their Albert Hall delegate.

CLAYTON BRIDGE.—February 23rd—Suffrage and Labour meeting addressed by Miss Ashton, Mr Thatcher, and Mr. Clement Stott (I.L.P. Federation secretary). Mrs. Robinson in the chair.

LEVENSHULME.—Successful meeting on February 20th, at which Miss Margaret Ashton, Mr. Fenner Brockway were the speakers, Professor Chapman being in the chair. Copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and several new members joined the Society. The weekly "At Homes" at Parker's Restaurant have taken place as usual, the speakers for this month having been Mrs. Horne, Mrs. Annot Robinson, Miss Emily Cox, and others.

RAWTENSTALL.—February 25th—Well-attended meeting in Hill's Restaurant, at which Mr. Thatcher, I.L.P. organiser of Sheffield, was the speaker, and Mr. Holden chairman. Mrs. Horne and Mr. Wild sang and recited, and greatly delighted the audience with their professional skill, which was placed at our service gratis. Promises of help for the prospective Labour candidate were forthcoming from all parts of the room.

CONGLETON.—Social evening at the Masonic Hall on February 24th. Mrs. Harold Behrens was in the chair. Miss Ellen Wilkinson gave a short address, and friends provided musical items.

ACCRINGTON.—February 10th, I.L.P. Rooms—A Suffrage and Labour social meeting on Tuesday, February 10th. The address was given by Mr. Wilkinson, one of the local members, Mr. Town in the chair. Friends cards were signed, and copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold. Two new members were enrolled.

February 24th.—The usual fortnightly Suffrage and Labour social meeting. An excellent Suffrage address was given by Mr. Thatcher, secretary, Sheffield I.L.P., Mr. Lord in the chair.

March 1st.—Miss Muriel Matters and Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., Empire Picture Palace, Mr. W. H. Holding in the chair. One hundred copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold, new members were enrolled, and "Friends" cards signed.

London Society.

RECEPTION TO THE COUNCIL OF THE N.U.W.S.S.—The Society entertained the delegates to the Council at a reception in Caxton Hall on February 13th, which was largely attended. Mrs. Graves and Miss Dimock welcomed the guests on behalf of the Society, great regret being expressed at the absence, through illness, of Miss Palliser Mrs. Fawcett and Mrs. Rackham also made delightful speeches, the fornier being greeted with musical honours—"She's a jolly good fellow, and so say all of us." The Executive Committee desire to accord their warm thanks to all who worked, in the midst of so much other business, to make the evening a success; especially to Miss Holland and Miss Hoc, who assisted on the Reception Sub-Committee; to Miss Natalie Campbell, who gave charming songs, and to Miss Owen at the piano; to Mrs. Park, who organised the refreshment department in her own specially efficient way; to all the Local Committees and other members who, by their generous contributions in money and in kind, not only entirely relieved the Society's General Fund from expense, but have left a solid little balance to the good; and also to Miss Shore, Miss A. Dimock, Mrs. Walker, Miss Coker, Mrs. Shuttleworth, and a large number of stewards and waitresses. Mrs. Park also desires to thank all who helped her.

NURSES' MEETING.—On February 6th a highly-successful meeting for nurses was held at 58, Victoria Street, the Honourable Mrs. Spencer Grave in the chair. Speakers, Mrs. Oliver Strachey and Miss Helen Ward. Out of about fifty present, forty-one became full members, and one was enrolled as a "Friend." Refreshments were contributed by a few friends, and were dispensed by Miss Morris and others. It is hoped to arrange another meeting on similar lines.

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BATTERSEA.—February 3rd—A drawing-room meeting, for members and "Friends," was held at 146, Lavender Hill. Hostess, Mrs. McDade—Speaker, Mrs. Ford Smith—Duologue, Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Rawlings—One member—Eleven "Friends"—Collection, 9s. 1½d.

BLACKHEATH.—A very successful drawing-room meeting was held by Mrs. Mackern at 36, Shooter's Hill Road, on February 5th. Miss Gadesden took the chair, and Miss Rosamund Smith interested the large audience very greatly in "The State and the Child." Three new members gained; twenty-six copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

CHISWICK AND BEDFORD PARK.—A meeting was held at the Girls' Club, Chiswick, on February 18th, at 5 p.m.—Mrs. Dale in the chair—Speaker, Miss Thompson. Ten "Friends" were enrolled.

On February 27th a meeting and entertainment was given in the Adult Schools, Turnham Green; Mrs. Dale in the chair. Mrs. Ronald Garrett was to have given the address, but was prevented, owing to her husband's illness. Miss Abrahams kindly took her place, and gave an interesting address on "First Causes of the Woman's Movement." The members of the Adult School gave an enjoyable entertainment, and eleven "Friends" were enrolled.

EALING AND ACTON.—A successful meeting was held on January 23th at Mrs. McBride's, Ingleside, Ealing, when Mrs. Savory was the principal speaker. Mrs. Vane Turner was in the chair. Three new members.

EAST DULWICH.—On February 23rd a pleasant social evening was held at 46, The Gardens, when Miss Stoehr gave an account of the growth of the Suffrage Movement during the past year. Literature and copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

FULHAM.—On February 20th, Miss Helen Ward addressed the Fulham Branch of the London and Provincial Unions of Licensed Vehicle Workers, Miss Smith and other members of the Local Committee attending to collect "Friends," &c. A resolution was proposed and seconded by members of the Union, calling on the Government to introduce a measure to give "adult suffrage without distinction of sex," and carried unanimously. Twenty-two "Friends" were enrolled.

NORTH HACKNEY.—February 26th.—Meeting in Small Hall of Library, Stoke Newington. Room quite full of "Friends" and their friends. Twenty-two new "Friends" were gained. Resolution passed *nem. con.*, and sent to M.P. Audience decided they would like to come again, and hall has been booked for one month hence.

HAMPSTEAD.—*Summary of the Winter's Work.*—We have been making steady progress in our organisation in Hampstead this winter. A series of drawing-room meetings have been held, which have undoubtedly roused interest among those who formerly were indifferent or even antagonistic. Meetings have been held on the Heath on Sunday afternoons regularly until Christmas, and these have steadily increased in popularity and success. Since Christmas, however, the weather has been too uncertain for us to get fairly started again, but we hope to resume the meetings on March 8th.

At the beginning of the winter, also, we organised Saturday afternoon poster parades along the Spaniards Road, and for some weeks these were very successful. But, again, the weather proved so unfavourable, that we decided to abandon this venture until the spring, though there is no doubt that as a method of advertisement these parades were excellent. In COMMON CAUSE Week we had quite a large number of voluntary sellers in the streets. In fact, throughout the week we had people selling for at least some part of every day in different parts of our very large district. Now, also, we have a considerable and an increasing number of members who are undertaking to sell THE COMMON CAUSE regularly in the streets of Hampstead.

The organisation of our "Friends," of whom we have about 250, is nearly complete, and we are hoping to hold a series of F.W.S. meetings during the coming months. Of course, the Albert Hall meeting absorbed our energies at the beginning of this year, and it was a great help to us in enabling us to complete our system of hand delivery of letters. We are able to get nearly all our letters, both to members and "Friends," delivered by hand.

HARROW.—The first annual meeting was held on February 26th at Mrs. Campbell's.—Report passed—Officers and Committee elected—Year's programme discussed—Meetings in March, May, June decided upon.

HERNE HILL.—On February 4th a very successful little Suffrage Tea was given by the Misses Sinclair at 36, Elfindale Road. Miss Hamilton was the speaker. Two members joined.

HOXTON.—On February 2nd the W.L.A. was addressed by Miss Rinder on "Disabilities of Wives and Mothers." Chair, Mrs. Webb. Eight "Friends" enrolled.

ISLINGTON (SOUTH).—On February 23rd the Islington Chapel Debating Society had a Parliamentary debate, opened by Horace E. Crauford, Esq. Subject: "Votes for Women." Miss Brown (Secretary) was asked to second the resolution, which was the usual one as authorised by the London Society. The attendance was large, and an enormous majority carried the resolution. Only members of the Society spoke.

NORTH KENSINGTON.—A meeting was held on February 4th at the Bosworth Hall. Chair, Mrs. Garrett Jones; Speakers, Mrs. Gugenheimer and Miss Walshe (in place of Mrs. Richardson). Eight "Friends" enrolled.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—A most enjoyable entertainment was given at Lindsey Hall, Notting Hill Gate, on February 17th, by the Kensington Committee. Mrs. St. Clair Stobart gave a lantern talk on "The Women's Convoy Corps in the Balkan War." This was followed by a selection of dances by the Margaret Morris Dancing Children. Tickets were sold, and the proceeds will be in aid of the South Kensington Branch.

LEWISHAM.—A well-attended meeting was held at 71, Lewisham Park, on February 4th, by the kindness of Mrs. P. W. Ames, who acted as both Hostess and Chairman. Mrs. Rawlings spoke on "The State and the Child." After an excellent discussion, three new members and nine "Friends" were enrolled, and copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold out.

NEW MALDEN.—The first Women's Suffrage meeting held in New Malden took place on February 3rd at Kilmorie. Mrs. Porter invited a large number of people to hear Mrs. Corbett Ashby. Mrs. Wilkinson was in the chair. Five members joined. A brisk trade was done in literature, and twenty-five copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold. Votes of thanks were moved by Mrs. Porpet and Mrs. H. C. Mitchell.

MARYLEBONE.—On February 24th a very successful drawing-room meeting was held at 25, Cavendish Square (by kind permission of Lady Horsley). Dr. Florence Willey took the chair, and Mrs. Oliver Strachey spoke. Miss C. Elkin, the new Hon. Secretary for Marylebone, also said a few words about the local work. Eighteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

MUSWELL HILL.—On February 20th Miss Wadham's "Eden Gate" was again produced by Mrs. Fisher White, of the Actresses' Franchise League, with great success, and was followed by an enjoyable whist drive.

NORTHWOOD.—A successful drawing-room meeting was held on February 26th, by kind invitation of Mrs. Gibbs, at Priory Lodge. Miss Rosamond Smith spoke on "The State and the Child." Two members and two "Friends" were enrolled.

NORTH AND SOUTH PADDINGTON.—On January 27th the North and South Paddington Committees gave a well-attended social meeting for "Friends" at the Guardians' Offices, Harrow Road. Mr. Buchanan (Conservative Agent for North Paddington) was in the chair. Mrs. Garrett Jones proposed the resolution, which was seconded by Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, and carried unanimously. There was an interval for refreshments, and then Miss Margaret Busse gave an admirable rendering of the Suffrage monologue, "A Mother's Meeting." Miss Ethel Buckoke and Mr. Albert Chandler kindly contributed songs, the entertainment being much appreciated. Forty-four "Friends" were enrolled, and thirty-six copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

(To be continued.)

Forthcoming Meetings.

Correspondents are urgently requested to write distinctly; and to send in NOT LATER THAN THE MONDAY before the announcement is to be inserted. Notices must be addressed to the Sub-Editor.

London.

MARCH 6.

Battersea—United Methodist Church Hall, Malinson Road, Wandsworth—Meeting of the Battersea Women's Co-operative Guild—Speaker, Miss Emily Hill, P.L.G.
Islington—Barnsbury Hall, Upper Street—Suffrage Club—Speaker, Miss Mackay (Presbyterian Women's Settlement) 8.10
North Hackney—148, Stamford Hill—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Petty—Speaker, Mrs. Ford Smith 8.0
Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria Street—London Society's Reception—Speakers, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., the Rev. Dr. Macgowan, Mrs. Roper, Dr. Florence Willey—Chair, Mrs. L. B. Franklin 3.30—6.15

MARCH 7.

North Paddington—40, Warrington Crescent, Maida Vale—Hostess, Mrs. Douglas Spencer 4.0

MARCH 9.

Hoxton—103, Shepherdess Walk, City Road—Women's Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Lister 8.15

MARCH 10.

Finchley—Granville Hall, Granville Road—Joint Meeting with the Finchley Municipal Association—Member of the Industrial Law Committee on "How our Industrial Laws Help Women and Children"

MARCH 11.

Dulwich—All Saints' Parish Room, Croxted Road—Debate on Women's Suffrage—For: Miss Mary Fielden (L.S.W.S.)—Against: Mrs. Harold Norris (N.L.O.W.S.)—Chair, Mr. S. D. Orme 8.30
Hammersmith—Gladstone Club, 117, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush—Mrs. Ford Smith on "Wives of Yesterday, To-day, and To-morrow"—Chair, Mrs. Arnold 3.0

MARCH 12.

Ealing and Acton—Priory Schools, Acton Lane—Speakers, Mrs. Garrett Jones and Mr. Ernest Jackson, D.Sc.—Chair, the Rev. Cartmel Robinson, M.A. 8.15
East St. Pancras—187, Camden Road—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Davies—Speaker, Miss Philippa Fawcett 8.0
Highgate—3, Holly Terrace—Speakers' Class—Leader, Miss C. Black, on "Is it Desirable to the Community that Women Work for Money or not?"—Highgate Members cordially invited
Wimbledon—9, Ridgeway Gardens—Study Circle—Leader, Miss Pares 5.0

MARCH 13.

Islington—Barnsbury Hall, Upper Street—Suffrage Club—Meeting 8.0—10.0

Westminster Palace Hotel—Victoria Street—London Society's Reception—Speakers, Miss Courtney, Sir William Chance; Miss Hodge on "Women's Suffrage and South Africa" 5.30—6.15

The Provinces.

MARCH 6.

Birmingham — Langley Green — Gasworkers' Union—Speaker, Mrs. Ring 7.0
Cardiff—Park Hall—Joint Meeting of the Cardiff and District Society, Church League for W.S., and Cardiff Progressive Liberal Women's Union—Speakers, Miss H. Fraser, Mr. F. D. Acland, M.P., and the Rev. Canon Haigh—Chair, Mrs. Henry Lewis 8.0
Felixstowe—Hamilton Hall—Tea and Social 6.30
Public Meeting—Hamilton Hall—Speakers, Mrs. J. W. Kieble and Mr. W. J. Mirrlees B.Sc. 8.0
Haughley — Village Hall — Speaker, Miss Waring—Chair, Miss Scott 8.0
Melton Mowbray—Speaker, Miss G. Cooke 8.0
Newport—Temperance Hall—Speakers, Miss A. Maude Royden and Mr. Malcolm Mitchell—Chair, Mr. W. Lydon Moore 8.0
Scarborough — Friends' Meeting House — Lantern Lecture on the Housing Problem—Councillor T. R. Marr (Chairman, Housing and Town-Planning Committee, Manchester City Council) on "Slum Mending and Ending" 8.0
Southampton—Art Gallery—Miss Dutton on "How the State Affects Women in the Home" 3.30
Wallasey and Wirral—New Brighton—Meeting for Members and "Friends"—Mrs. Billinge on "Women in Industry" 3.0
Wrexham—Victoria Hall—Speaker, Mrs. Philip Snowden—Chair, the Hon. W. Ormsby Gore, M.P., supported by the Mayor and Mayoress of Wrexham and others 8.0

MARCH 7.

Birmingham—Crown Hotel, Hill Street—Mrs. Ring will address the Toolmakers 8.30

MARCH 9.

Birmingham—Sparkhill Co-operative Women's Guild—Miss Kirby 3.15
Bradford—Church Institute—At Home—Speaker, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D. 7.30
Bradford-on-Avon—The Baths—Speaker, Miss H. Fraser 8.0
Burnham—Town Hall—Mr. Cameron Grant on "Men, Women, Work and Wages"—Chair, Colonel Caulfield Stoker 7.30
Cambridge — Guildhall (Small Room)—Speakers, Mrs. Corbett-Ashby and Mrs. Rackham—Chair, the Rev. C. J. W. Child 8.15
Croydon—34a, The Arcade, High Street—Mrs. Knight on "School Clinics" 3.30
Haslingden—Weavers' Institute (by kind permission of Haslingden Weavers' Association)—Speaker, Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A.—Chair, Mr. W. Hamer (Secretary, Haslingden Trades Council) 7.30
Tonbridge—Women's Co-operative Guild—Speaker, Miss Griffith Jones
Warrington—Atkinson's Café, Bridge Street—Miss E. L. Broadbent, B.A., on "The Disabilities of Professional Women" 8.0
Westcliff — Suffrage Tea — Hostess, Mrs. Wilcockson

MARCH 10.

Ashton-under-Lyne—Mecca Café (Fleet Street entrance)—Dr. May on "Women and the Professions"
Barnstaple—Parish Church Rooms—Speaker, Miss M. Matters—Chair, Councillor J. T. White 8.0
Brighton—Women's Franchise Club, 4, New Road—Miss Bolders, M.A., P.L.G., on "Wives and Mothers under the Poor Law"—Chair, Mrs. Fawssett, P.L.G. 5.0
Bristol—40, Park Street—At Home 3.0—5.0
Camberley—Drill Hall—Speaker, the Lady Frances Balfour and Mr. Malcolm Mitchell—Chair, Sir William Chance 8.0
Devizes—Town Hall—Miss H. Fraser on "How Women will Use the Vote"—Chair, the Rev. P. G. W. Filleul, M.A. 8.0
East Bristol—Speaker, Mrs. Lloyd (President, Women's Co-operative Guild) 3.0
Filey—Victoria Hall—Speaker, Mrs. Earp—Performance of "A Chat with Mrs. Chicky" 7.30
Hastings—The Suffrage Club, 7, Havelock Road—Miss Wainwright on "From 'Young Ladies' Seminary' to Bedford College" 4.30
Matfield—The Grange—Speaker, Miss Griffith Jones
Shipley—Victoria Hall, Saltaire—Speaker, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.—Chair, Mr. Ellis Denby 7.30
Worthing—1, Warwick Street—Hostess, Mrs. Milbank-Smith—Speaker from the Women's Industrial Council on "Inheritance, Taxation, Naturalisation" 3.30

MARCH 11.

Birmingham—Priory, Large Hall—Shop Assistants' Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Osler—Chair, Councillor Harrison Barrow 7.30
Bridlington—Unionist Women's Club—Speaker, Miss G. Cooke—Chair, Councillor Lambert—Sale of cakes and candy at close of Meeting 8.0
Bristol—Meeting at St. Agnes 3.0
Eastbourne—Town Hall—Sweated Industries' Exhibition opened by Mr. Rowland Hunt, M.P.—Lantern Lecture in the evening by Miss Susan Lawrence—Chair, Mr. A. C. Hillman, J.P.
Gateshead—1, Cuthbert Street, Bensham—Miss Louth on "A Brief Survey of the Woman's Movement"—Elocutionist, Miss Hutchinson 7.30
High Brooms — Adult Schools — Debate—Speaker, Miss Griffith Jones 8.0
High Wycombe—Town Hall, the Rev. R. C. Gillie and the Rev. Claude Hinscliff on "The Religious Aspect of the Woman's Movement"—Chair, the Rev. Canon Rushby 8.15
Manchester—Milton Hall, Deansgate—Miss W. A. Elkin on "The Economic Disabilities of Women" 3.0
Newbury—Temperance Hall — Meeting for Members and "Friends"—Speaker, Miss V. Eustace (of Wokingham)—Music, tea 3.30

Chapter 14

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St. Minver—Tredizzick Schoolroom—Speaker, Miss M. Matters—Chair, Mrs. Macmillan 7.30
Sheffield—Brinkburn, Dore — Drawing-room Meeting—Speaker, Miss G. Cooke
Sowerby Bridge—Industrial Hall—Speakers, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., and Miss I. O. Ford—Chair, Mr. Dugdale, C.C. 7.30
Tiverton—Heathcoat Hall — Speaker, Mrs. Rackham—Chair, Mr. H. Acland Troyte 8.0
Winchester—Oddfellows' Hall, St. George's Street—The Countess of Selborne on "Result of Women's Votes in Legislation for Children in the Colonies and America 5.30
York—"Haverford"—Hostess, Mrs. F. Rowntree—Meeting for Friends of Women's Suffrage—Speaker, Mrs. Earp 2.30

MARCH 12.

Bodmin—Public Rooms—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham 3.0
Chippenham—Town Hall—Speaker, Miss H. Fraser 8.0
Eastbourne—Suffrage Club — Hostess, Mrs. Stracey—Debate on "Is Tax Resistance Justifiable?" 4.0
East Bristol—Discussion Class 8.0
Great Missenden—Miss Penrose Philp on "Poor Law Children" 3.0
Harrogate—Crown Hotel — Speakers, Mrs. Fawcett, LL.D., and Miss G. Cooke 3.30
Middlesbrough—Speaker, Mrs. Earp—Chair, Councillor Scholes 8.0
Oxford—Hostess, Miss Venables — Speaker, Miss H. Gill
Plymouth—Corn Exchange—Speaker, Miss M. Matters 8.0
St. Ives—Public Hall—Mrs. Rackham on "The State and the Child" 8.0
Wallasey and Wirral—"Heswall" Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Williams—Miss McConnell on "Women in Industry" 3.0
Westcliff—Suffrage Tea—Hostess, Mrs. Holgate

MARCH 13.

Budleigh Salterton—Public Rooms—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham 8.0
Limpley Stoke—Schoolroom—Speaker, Miss H. Fraser—Chair, the Rev. Morgan Powell 5.15
Saltash—Star Hall—Speaker, Miss M. Matters 6.0

Scotland.

MARCH 6.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—At Home—Miss Lisa M. Gordon on "Leith By-election" 4.30
Glasgow—Charing Cross Halls—Public Meeting—Speaker, as advertised in *Glasgow Herald* 3.0
Junior Imperialist Club, Mulberry Hall—Speaker, Miss Lucy Shakespeare—Whist Drive 8.0

MARCH 7.

Dunfermline—Entertainment—Cake and Candy Sale
Paisley—Cake and Candy Sale—Opened by Miss Macfarlane Park

MARCH 9.

Alloa—Museum Hall—Miss Alice Low on "How Women's Suffrage won Benefit in the State"
Edinburgh—E.N.S. Debating Society—Subject, "Should Women Sit in Parliament?"—For: Mrs. Eddington—Against: Mr. Geo. Nicolson, L.D.S. 8.0
Gourock—Gamble Institute—Social Evening 8.0

MARCH 10.

Kilmarnock—Suffrage Rooms, Rogerson's Buildings—Speaker, Miss Alice Crompton, M.A. 8.0

MARCH 11.

Alloa—Miss Alice Low on "How Women's Suffrage will Benefit the State" Evening

MARCH 13.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—At Home—Mrs. Shaw Maclaren on "What the Woman's Movement Means to Some of Us" 4.30

Coming Events.

We shall be glad to announce Meetings of Societies, Lectures, etc., in this column at a charge of 2s. per insertion of 24 words. To ensure insertion in our next issue all advertisements must be received not later than Wednesday morning. All communications should be addressed to the Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 2, Robert-st., Adelphi.

A SUFFRAGE JUMBLE SALE will be held in North Kensington, on March 23rd. Old books, boots, clothes, kitchen utensils, &c., will be gratefully received by Mrs. Garrett Jones, 38, Brunswick Gardens, W. Nothing is too old.

ETHICAL CHURCH, QUEEN'S ROAD, W.—March 8th, 11, William Archer, "The Bedrock of Moral Education"? 7, Dr. Saleeby, "Conversations with Bergson."

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W. March 11th, 8.30 p.m. "International Work for Marriage and Motherhood." Dr. E. Sloan Chesser. Club subscription, £1 1s

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Tuesday, March 10th, at 3 p.m., New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge. "Votes for Women in relation to Housing and Public Morality," the Rev. Bernard Berlyn, Mrs. Cecil Chapman, Miss Alexandra Wright, B.Sc.

THE SUFFRAGE CLUB, 3, York Street, St. James', S.W.—Wednesday, March 11th, 8.30 p.m., "The Catholic Women's Suffrage Society." Speaker, Miss Christopher St. John; Chair, H.H. the Ranee of Sarawak.

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SUFFRAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Artists' Suffrage League. Miss B. Forbes, Secretary, 27, Trafalgar-sq., Chelsea.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Miss Wyse's address is now c/o Mrs. Urquhart, 23, Balfour-rd., Oxton, Birkenhead.

MISS NELLIE HORNE, Lecturer on Voice Production, Conductor of Speakers' Classes, Summer Suffrage Schools (Malvern 1912, St. Andrews 1913), Suffrage Societies' Classes (Manchester, Birkenhead, &c.). Elocution in all its branches. Classes or private tuition.—Prince's Chambers, John Dalton-st., Manchester.

WILL all Readers note that the SOLE Address of the Suffrage Atelier is 6, Stanlake Villas, Shepherd's Bush (Office at 2, Robert Street discontinued). All Publications now on Sale at Betterment Book Room, 41b, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, and International Suffrage Shop.

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WANTED.—Companion help for home with two children, ages eight and three; two servants kept.—Apply by letter, Mrs. Talbot, Summer-bank, Kidderminster.

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